SEATO

SEATO Record

Vol. IV No. 5

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CHICAGO CIRCLE

The SEATO Convention on University Equivalences was signed at the University of the Philippines, Quezon City, on September 8, 1965. The agreement, first of its kind in Asia, and the first international instrument negotiated in SEATO since the signing of the Manila Pact in 1954, provides for mutual recognition of the university entrance and degree requirements in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Signing the convention for their governments were the Ambassador of Pakistan to the Philippines, Mr. M. Masood, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Mr. Thanat Khoman (left and second from left), and the Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mauro Mendez (second from right). General Carlos Romulo (centre) presided over the ceremony, at which SEATO was represented by its Deputy Secretary-General Mr. D.A. Wraight (right).

Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

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Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO Projects

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand –

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

Chiengmai, Lampang, Nongkhai, Udorn, Nakorn Phanom, Tak, Pitsanuloke, Nakorn Sawan, Khon-Kaen, Korat, Ubol, Rajburi, Cholburi, Chandhaburi, Chumporn, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Patalung, Songkhla, Yala, Sakon Nakorn.

Pakistan –

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines –

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina

SEATO Cultural Relations Program

Under-graduate Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships
Research Fellowships, Professorships

SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand –

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan –

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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'Stand Firm' Anniversary Call

Television and radio address by the Prime Minister of Thailand, H.E. Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, on September 8, 1965 to commenorate the 11th anniversary of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty

I am pleased to have the opportunity of speaking to you, today, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the conclusion of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, jointly signed at Manila on September 8, 1954, by Thailand and seven other member nations for the purpose of pooling resources to resist dangers from communist aggression in this region. I also would like to take this occasion to join you in a review of achievements and progress made in the past year by this treaty organization, especially in matters concerning our beloved country, Thailand.

Developments in the Treaty Area in the past year have clearly shown that, despite problems and obstacles, SEATO has continued to succeed in the task of preserving peace in this region. The fact that SEATO has been able to make steady achievements and progress and maintain a strong position is due to the endeavours of the majority of its members, who continue to respect and uphold the organization's purposes and intentions, to overcome obstacles and to remedy its shortcomings. These endeavours have enabled the organization to perform its duties more speedily and efficiently.

The United States, particularly, has reaffirmed its determination to help defend Thailand against Communist aggression as shown in the joint statement issued by the Foreign Ministers of Thailand and the United States in 1962. This has sufficiently strengthened the stand of the organization in its determination to resist and counter direct or indirect Communist armed aggression.

In the past year, SEATO has, in a number of ways, helped Thailand and other member countries for the main purpose of strengthening their armed forces, aiding their anti-subversion efforts and ensuring their economic stability. SEATO member countries have closely cooperated with each other in the social and cultural activities sponsored by the organization. These will have a far-reaching effect in promoting understanding between the peoples of member countries and will, at the same time, provide a firm basis for their cooperation in other fields of activity in time to come.

A good example of this cooperation is the Convention on University Equivalences between Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, which was signed today at Manila on behalf of Thailand by the Foreign Minister. After ratification, this convention will go a long way towards promoting the exchange of students between the three SEATO countries, and thereby strengthen the relations existing between them.

In Thailand itself, SEATO has continued to implement aid programs in various fields. In the past year, many SEATO countries have increased their help to Thailand. The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, for instance, have joined in building an airfield for medium transport planes at Loeng Nok Tha, in the province of Ubol. The airfield was opened for operations on June 17 this year.

The Australian Government, with the cooperation of Thailand, has constructed a military vehicle rebuild workshop which is now nearing completion at Rangsit. The United States has given more bilateral aid within the framework of SEATO. All this has contributed to the ever-increasing defence potential of our country. In addition, many SEATO countries have cooperated to help Thailand in the implementation of many projects, including the establishment of radio stations to counter Communist propaganda, and those for hill tribes welfare and community development. I am confident that, with the passage of time, the assistance Thailand has been receiving from SEATO will be increased in step with the gravity of the situation in the Treaty Area.

Threat to Thailand

The present situation points to a demand for SEATO to step up its peace preservation efforts in the Treaty Area, especially at a time when all-out aggressive attempts are being made by the Communists to probe for a soft spot in the Free World's defence line. Although SEATO has been highly successful in averting their overt armed aggression against the treaty area, the Communists have continued to threaten the independence and sovereignty of certain nations by such clandestine means as infiltration, subversion,

sabotage and terrorism. Moreover, Communist China has openly threatened Thailand by declaring this country the target of its aggression, and has announced its intention to open guerilla warfare in this country soon.

In consequence, all SEATO countries should consolidate their strength and unite more closely than before, so as to uphold this defence alliance's determination, declared 11 years ago, that the member countries will stand together to resist any aggression in the Treaty Area. For as long as the SEATO countries can maintain unity among themselves and stand firm in their original determination, SEATO will remain a strong and lasting shield of defence for the Free World in this region, regardless of any increase or decrease in its membership.

Because of Thailand's unwavering determination to resist aggression and because of its conviction in SEATO's importance as the guardian of peace in the Treaty Area, we have been giving this defence alliance our fullest cooperation at all times. We have never neglected or avoided any responsibility required of a member country.

In the past year, Thailand has agreed to host two SEATO-sponsored military exercises to test the preparedness and efficiency in coordination of the collective defence plans. Efforts have also been made by Thailand to improve SEATO's operating facilities, including the provision of land for the construction of a new SEATO headquarters in Bangkok. Thailand has tried in every possible way to cooperate with other member countries in an effort to increase the strength and efficiency of the organization. Thailand takes this opportunity to reaffirm its continued respect in and adherence to the treaty obligations. It will continue to give the same full support as in the past for the fulfilment of SEATO objectives.

On the occasion of the organization's 11th anniversary, which falls today, I invite all my dear compatriots to join me in conveying our best wishes and goodwill to SEATO and the Government and peoples of its member countries. May they unite as one in their work to strengthen SEATO and eliminate any and all obstacles that lie in its path. May they be blessed with firm determination to resist Communist aggression effectively, and do so in time, in order forever to maintain and enhance the peace of the Free World, especially that of this region.

SEATO 'Fortifies Morale' in S.E. Asia

Extracts from a speech delivered by Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Mr. Mauro Mendez, at Fort Aguinaldo, Quezon City, on the 11th anniversary of SEATO, September 8, 1965.

Sometime in June, 1964, I was quoted by the press as saying that the way to win the war in Viet-Nam was to attack the enemy right at the source of his depredations in the North.

It is plain to see that what is happening in Viet-Nam today is exactly that. The enemy is being bombed and harassed right in his hideouts, and no effort is being spared to destroy the arsenals of his supply and the bastions of his defence.

The alternative, which is the conference table, has been offered but rejected; and so as the situation stands at this moment, the peace that we of the free world are trying to achieve remains a remote possibility.

It is sad to contemplate this grim spectacle of war, which is not of our making. At the same time we cannot but condemn the hordes of savagery that have made all the bloodshed and human sufferings possible.

The promotion of peace has always been our main preoccupation, and it is a preoccupation dictated by the simple desire of every human being to improve himself, to give some measure of dignity to his existence, and to provide for those who must follow.

We, Filipinos, all cherish these desires. But we have long realized that they cannot be achieved in blissful isolation within a sharply divided world. For alien forces are at work around us, bent on blunting gainful efforts. Nowhere else in the world are these forces more active – and truly aggressive – than in our own region of South-East Asia.

It was in the realization of this threat to our freedom that we joined the South-East Asia Treaty Organization eleven years ago today.

That act of ours marked our formal entry into the collective security scheme of our area. With like-minded nations determined to preserve their own

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Mr. Mauro Mendez, making his SEATO Day anniversary speech at Fort Aguinaldo, on September 8, 1965. On left is the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, and Philippine Military Adviser to SEATO, General Rigoberto J. Atienza.

hard-earned way of life, we decided to band together to form an iron shield against the rampaging flood of Communism.

SEATO was, unquestionably, the result of a decision wisely taken.

It was a lesson of history learned from the experience of Dien Bien Phu. It was nourished from the wisdom of Winston Churchill's famous words: "Civilization will not last, freedom will not survive, peace will not be kept, unless mankind unites together to defend them and show themselves possessed of a power before which barbaric forces will stand in awe."

Communism may not have stood in awe before SEATO's collective might these past eleven years, but the barbaric force which seeks to enslave us all has yet to cow any of the eight nations which met in Manila on September 8, 1954, to declare their unity against the Communist menace.

SEATO Nations' Aid to Viet-Nam

Quite significantly, Communist China has ceased calling SEATO a "paper tiger." For the mainstay of SEATO power, the United States has for once convinced Peking's overlords that at least in Viet-Nam the alliance is a very much alive tiger. And what is not commonly realized is that a good majority of SEATO's member nations are in South Viet-Nam helping its brave people defend their rights against Communism in one form or another.

We have just wished the third group of Filipino medical and civic action teams good luck in their mission to Viet-Nam. They are part of our contribution to the Vietnamese struggle against the sinister forces which SEATO was especially organized to combat.

Our medical and civic action teams are only a portion of what we expect to give. We are deeply cognizant that the future of SEATO and the nations it represents in this region are inextricably involved in the outcome of the Vietnamese struggle. We do not therefore propose to slacken the tempo of our assistance as our resources permit.

For South Viet-Nam is not only a protocol state of SEATO. It is the cross-roads which the great opposing forces must pass to meet their destiny. The Philippines cannot turn its back to this great challenge for humanity.

If the Communists were to succeed in their assault on South Viet-Nam, the consequences to the free world would be very serious indeed. As U.S. President Johnson has aptly warned:

"The rest of South-East Asia would be in jeopardy and (its) loss to the Communist world would bring about a major shift in the balance of power. The South Asian sub-continent would be flanked and

Australia would be directly threatened. Such immense victory for the Communists might well undermine the will of free peoples on other continents to defend themselves."

Indeed, for us Filipino, the fall of South Viet-Nam could mean only one thing.

It would mean the loss of one more stalwart ally in our continuing grapple with Communism, one bulwark lost in the defence of our freedom against the relentless drive of Red barbarism. And once we are isolated from our traditional allies, the subversive forces which are working untiringly to destroy our democratic institutions will surely accelerate their efforts to capture and destroy us.

Rejection of Neutralism

They will try to confuse our minds and engender chaos in our government; they will do their best to spread a feeling of depression among our people and thus prepare their minds for subjugation through the familiar enticements of neutralism.

The Philippines cannot accept neutralism.

We have long rejected such a formula as a posture of national policy. While others around us would be neutral to be safe in a troubled region, we believe it is not the answer to our paramount need for peace. President Macapagal reiterated this position quite clearly and without equivocation when in May, 1962, he declared:

"Our people have seen no merit in a policy of neutralism. We have deliberately kept aloof from neutralism, which we regard as the gateway to Communism.

This is why we stand committed.

This is why we are in SEATO.

This is why we voted to oppose neutralism for the struggling Viet-Nam people, and this is why we voted to stand firmly by that protocol state of our defence organization.

We agreed that South Viet-Nam was the victim of aggression and that this aggression had been directed, supplied, and bolstered by the Communist regime in North Viet-Nam in open violation of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962.

We also agreed that the defeat of the Communist campaign was essential not only to the security of the Republic of Viet-Nam but to the whole of South-East Asia and that Communist expansion by such tactics must not be permitted

It was also agreed that the Philippines and the other members of SEATO should stand aeady, if necessary, "to take further concrete steps within their respective capabilities of fulfilment of their obligations under the treaty."

For preparedness is the key to our peace in our region and in our time. There is no substitute to it as long as the dark forces of the Communist evil are loose in the world.

History is replete with proofs that when Communism meets the full measure of force, it retreats. Salvador de Madariaga aptly put it this way:

"When meeting determination, the Communist bullies turn reasonable; when meeting weakness, they bully forth."

Greece, Berlin, Korea, and Cuba are ringing reaffirmations of this truism.

In a few months, the season of the monsoons in Viet-Nam will have ended. There should be no more doubt about the outcome. The Communists are now finding the conference table increasingly more attractive.

But the struggle in Viet-Nam will still be far from over. For history has also provided us with the hard-earned lesson that the conference table could be only part of the strategy of Communism in its stubborn drive towards global domination. We must not be deceived. We must be constantly on our guard.

We have made our position quite clear on the question of a peace conference. It is part of the enemy's strategy of deception. In the particular case of the South Vietnamese people, it cannot be the reward for their years of suffering and sacrifice, and it will not meet their aspiration to be left alone to decide their own future under a regime of law without interference from those who would profit from freedom's loss. Every member of the Free World owes it to SEATO to give this reassurance to the Vietnamese people.

Short of this, the cause of peace shall not have been served in South Viet-Nam.

A Region in Ferment

What SEATO offers for us in the future is more than a challenge. This is because our region is in deep ferment, seething in tension from clashing ambitions of men and nations. But SEATO will

persevere for as long as these threats to peace continue. It will persevere because of the faith its members have placed in its ideals and purpose.

For one thing, the Philippines will continue doing her share in the economic and cultural advancement of SEATO and will help promote closer understanding among its members. Towards this end, we are at present hosting a Convention on University Equivalences designed to eliminate existing barriers to the acquisition of university education. Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman of Thailand, Ambassador Masood of Pakistan, and I are signing this convention this afternoon.

While a *cordon sanitaire* to protect the independent states of South-East Asia from the Red menace remains a goal to be attained, it can be said that SEATO has already served to deter the Communist menace. Nobody can now successfully deny that our organization has played its part effectively in fortifying the morale of South-East Asia against Peking's and Moscow's threats of conquest. But of greater significance in our pursuit of peace is the high degree of cooperation that has been forged among the Asian partners of SEATO, such that this unprecedented harmony may yet be the key to a truly Asian regional association for progress.

We, members of SEATO, will stand hard vigil that others may pursue the vision of man living in full freedom in a world of peace and goodwill.

SEATO ANNIVERSARY

Bangkok, September 8 – SEATO member nations on the 11th anniversary of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty today, reaffirmed their determination to resist armed attack and subversion in preserving their freedom to pursue the way of life of their choosing.

Anniversary messages were as follows:

Mr. Paul Hasluck, Minister of External Affairs of Australia:

"The occasion of SEATO Day is a reminder that the eight members of SEATO have maintained their association over these many years and have begun to make progress into a second decade of cooperative effort.

"It is a time when we can reflect on the grave dangers that brought our countries together in a defensive pact in Manila in 1954. It is encouraging to note that the independence and integrity of member nations have been strengthened since the Manila Treaty was signed.

"It is also timely to take stock of the dangers that still threaten the security of the Treaty area. The struggle to maintain freedom against Communist infiltration and subversion must still be carried on. In Viet-Nam aggression has reached a new peak of violence and intensity, and, in accordance with the objectives of the Manila Treaty, Australia has increased the support it is giving to the government and people of South Viet-Nam, and has added military support to civil aid.

"Australia takes this opportunity to reaffirm its belief in SEATO and the purposes for which it was founded. We will remain alert and ready to act in cooperation with likeminded countries against the threats to the peace and progress of the area.

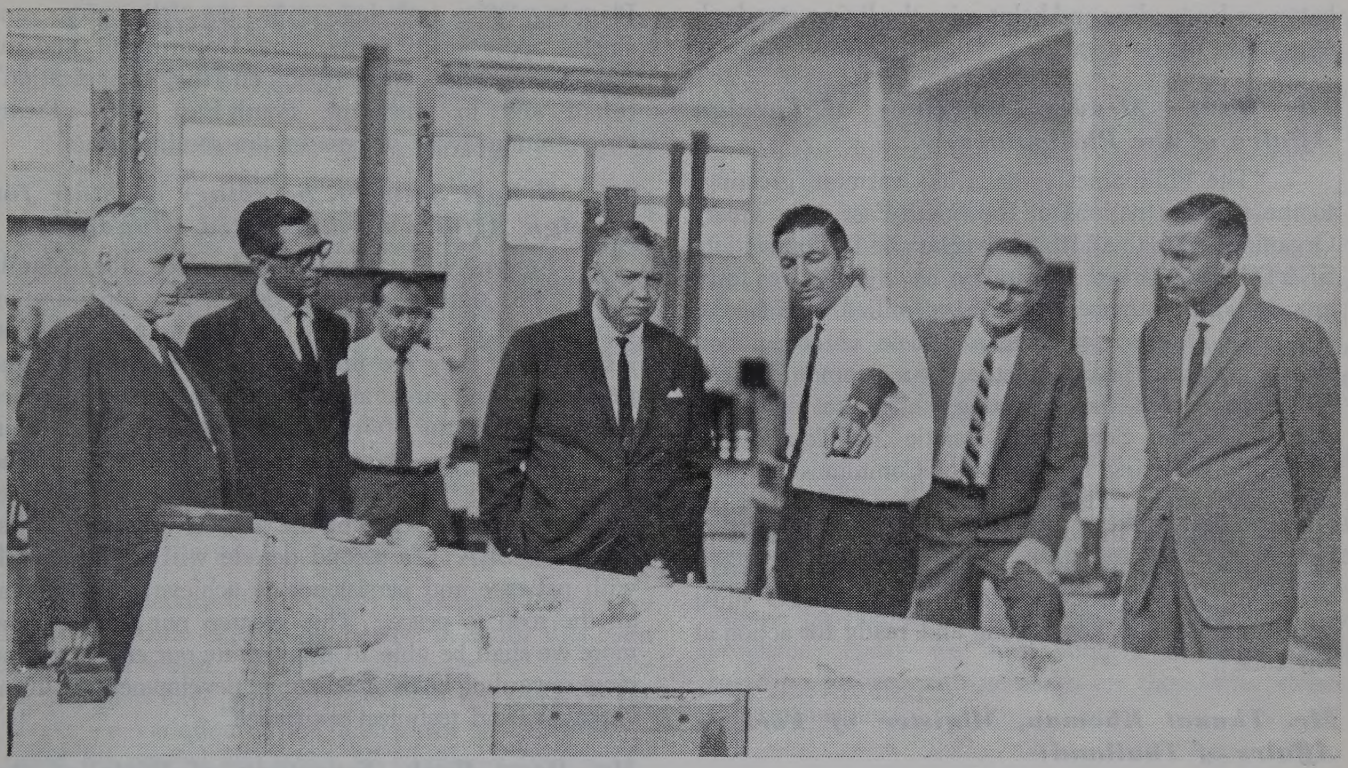
"I would also like to say on this anniversary that we see the purposes of SEATO as being wider than military defence. Under SEATO, as under the Colombo Plan, we are dedicated to promoting the economic progress and social well-being among the peoples of the Treaty area. Our own programs of SEATO aid are continuing to this end.

"This anniversary occasion enables me to extend warm best wishes to the new Secretary-General of SEATO, His Excellency General Vargas, of the Philippines, and to renew friendly greetings to all fellow members".

Mr. K.J. Holyoake, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand:

"I am pleased to take the opportunity, afforded by the eleventh anniversary of SEATO, to reaffirm New Zealand's continued support for the principles of the Manila Treaty and the Pacific Charter.

"We recall the circumstances of SEATO's creation. In the decade following World War II, the territorial ambitions of the Communist powers increased in Asia, as in Europe. It was in the firm belief that collective defence arrangements would help towards establishing and maintaining peace and security in South-East Asia that eleven years ago the New Zealand Government joined with other like-minded Governments in proclaiming the Pacific Charter and in signing the Treaty of Manila. The Treaty affirms that member nations 'will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without'.



Inspecting the laboratories of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Secretary-General Jesus Vargas (centre) is shown with (left to right), Mr. D.A. Wraight, Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Huda, SEATO Director of Economic and Social Affairs, Prof. Aroon Sorathesn, Assistant Dean, Dr. W.J. Venuti, Professor of Structural Engineering, Dr. Rolf T. Skrinde, Director of Research, and Dean Milton E. Bender.

"SEATO is the expression of this determination. We must measure its achievements not only by what the organization does, but also by what it succeeds in preventing. Some of its members have been directly threatened by external communist influence and intimidation but all have successfully preserved their freedom to pursue the way of life of their choosing.

"Unfortunately the same cannot be said for other nations in the Treaty area. An extremely dangerous situation has arisen in South Viet-Nam where Communist North Viet-Nam's increasing assistance to the Viet Cong insurgency and terrorism which it has inspired and directed, has long since removed the thin disguise masking this form of aggression.

"When South Viet-Nam, a Protocol State of SEATO, asked New Zealand for military assistance in May of this year, my Government considered the request in the light of its obligations under the SEATO Treaty and decided to make a force available. A battery of artillery has joined the forces of other SEATO members in helping to repel communist aggression in South Viet-Nam. Other SEATO members are helping South Viet-Nam in different ways. This proves conclusively that the Manila Treaty has not been just a scrap of paper or a 'paper tiger'. SEATO members are not aggressive but they are determined above all to help promote the right of people to determine their future by their own choice free of terror and intimidation.

"We in New Zealand do not take our SEATO obligations lightly. We shall continue to play our part in the coming year, to achieve the objectives set out in the text of the Manila Treaty".

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan:

"Pakistan, in common with all developing countries of Africa and Asia, is dedicated to the ideal of peace, for that alone can enable us to maintain our steady march towards development and progress to attain a better life for our peoples. It is in this context that today, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of SEATO – an organization designed to serve the cause of peace in South-East Asia – I should like to express my sincere hope that SEATO fulfils its objective and purposes, and by promoting economic and cultural cooperation among its regional members, promotes

better understanding and helps raise the living standards of peoples in the area".

Mr. Mauro Mendez, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines:

"The Philippines extends its warmest greetings to the member nations of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization on this 11th anniversary of its foundation. SEATO has worked admirably as a cohesive force around which member states have rallied in times of stress. It has also served as a vehicle of cooperation among countries bound together by a common interest. It has extended its protecting shield to emerging peoples in the South-East Asiatic mainland, thus effectively deterring the spread of Communism within the Treaty area. This is a fitting occasion for us in this region of the world to reaffirm our faith in SEATO as a permanent instrument of peace. Current events in South Viet-Nam dictate that SEATO must be maintained and kept strong and ready for action at any time".

Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

"Today marks the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Pact. Against the background of prevailing situation and continuing developments, the following facts stand out in the light of SEATO experience. In the first place, our collective defence arrangement has withstood the test of time and will undoubtedly continue to play a significant role in the defence of the Treaty area. Secondly, the political map of South-East Asia shows the existence of certain trouble spots which may through a lapse in our vigilance or preparedness constitute a breach in the present confines of the free world and affect the stability and integrity of the entire region. The situation calls for unflinching resolve and also sacrifices on the part of member nations especially at a time when persistent attempts are made to weaken our spirit and disrupt our unity. Since there exists a general consensus that social and economic wellbeing deters Communist subversive threats, and serves to advance the course of freedom, it is indispensable that the Organization devote far greater energy than it has been willing to do in the past to the vital task of ensuring progress and welfare for the people of this region.

"In so far as Thailand is concerned, the Organization may rest assured of her continued support in implementing to the full the aims and objectives of the Manila Pact. Therefore, I take occasion to convey to the Secretary-General, the Chief of the Military Planning Office and their staffs, the felicitations and sincere appreciation of the Thai Government and my own for services performed on the Organization's behalf and to wish the South-East Asia Treaty Organization every success in the coming years".

Mr. Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom:

"Eleven years have passed since the Manila Treaty was signed. But the dangers our Organization was created to counter still over-shadow South-East Asia. Until they are finally overcome, and until the peoples of the area are allowed to pursue in peace their chosen paths of freedom and prosperity, Britain will be ready to play her part in the work of the Organization. The peace of South-East Asia is inseparable from the peace of the world. It is my earnest hope that SEATO's second decade will enable us all with patience and persistence to achieve real progress on the road to peace. The greater our success, the more we shall be able to concentrate our efforts on the more rewarding fields of economic development, cultural exchange, and technical assistance".

Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State of the United States:

"On this 11th anniversary of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, SEATO can face the future with confidence. The SEATO members are better prepared than ever to defend the region collectively. Likewise, the area's susceptibility to subversion has been reduced by unspectacular but significant efforts of SEATO in the field of counter subversion, as well as by its many activities in economic and social development. The United States has recently increased its military and economic assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam. Other SEATO members, too, have taken further steps to aid South Viet-Nam, in keeping with the pledge made at the latest Council Meeting in May to continue and to increase assistance to that valiant nation. These actions reflect the seriousness with which we view our obligations. We have the highest confidence that SEATO will continue to make notable progress under the leadership of the distinguished statesman who recently assumed the post of Secretary-General, General Vargas, following in the fine tradition of his highly respected predecessors, Mr. Pote Sarasin and Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon. I extend the greetings of my countrymen to our SEATO allies. The United States is firmly dedicated to the principles for which SEATO has always stood: peace and security. I hope no government in the world will make the mistake of doubting that the United States will make good on its commitments in South-East Asia".

COMMUNIST TACTICS CONDEMNED IN REPORT

Bangkok, September 7 – Communist subversion poses a problem which has world-wide implications, Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO declared today in his annual report. "Can a small nation successfully defend itself against this aggression which slithers from the pit of deceit, terror and human bondage? Or, with the aid of allies, can this aggression be scotched?"

General Vargas pin-pointed South Viet-Nam as the place where the issue is joined. "Tens of thousands of armed men, some of them in regular battalions, have been sent from North Viet-Nam in a campaign of conquest," he said.

"The tactics of the North Vietnamese forces have made the name 'Viet Cong' hateful in South Viet-Nam and in the world. Through deliberate use of terror tactics, they have imposed their will on some of the people – a variation of the same terror on which Stalin based his control and which his successors denounced."

The Secretary-General called attention to the contrast between the constructive efforts of the South Vietnamese and allies, and the Communists. "The Viet Cong and the political instrument of the Communists, the National Liberation Front, have created nothing in South Viet-Nam. They have produced nothing for the people. They have contributed nothing. In fact, they boast of 'living off the country' – a cancerous boast."

The movement of refugees from Viet Cong-held areas into free territory was cited as convincing evidence that the people do not support the Viet Cong and its "tactics of infamy".

General Vargas commented also on the Communist probing in Thailand. He noted that the Thai Government "has long been alert to the threat of Communist expansion" and has strengthened its defences both in military preparedness and in economic development.

Thailand's economic and social progress, in fact, "constitute a challenge to Communist nations in the area, a beacon to the people disheartened by the rigidity, the poverty, the cruelty of Communist regimes", he continued. Communist agents, he said, must be wary lest they themselves become "subverted" by freedom.

The Secretary-General dealt at some length with the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in South Viet-Nam. He pointed out that the SEATO Council, meeting in London last May, had stated: "Every effort should be made to promote a satisfactory and lasting settlement of the conflict which would ensure the right of the South Vietnamese people to pursue their future in peace and complete freedom from external interference." He noted the peace efforts by neutral nations, by the British Commonwealth, and by nations which are supporting South Viet-Nam's defence. The United States, he recalled, "has initiated or supported on at least fifteen occasions, efforts to resolve the issues by peaceful means." Yet, Communist nations have spurned every overture, he reported.

"Eventually, the Communist nations must be made to realize that deprivation of liberty and destruction of human values cannot prevail against the rights and aspirations of man," he declared. "The Marxist dogma of 1848, with its various subsequent turnings, cannot provide satisfactory answers to 20th century problems. Today we must build a world of peace based on justice, with penalties for those who violate these principles."

Military Defence

Two military defence manoeuvres were held during the year in review, Exercise Log Train, a logistics exercise in Thailand, and Exercise Sea Horse, a maritime operation held in the South China Sea. "Joint exercises, starting with relatively simple operations in 1956, have evolved into complex manoeuvres involving tens of thousands of men," he reported. "Cooperation, coordination and general skills have greatly improved with these combined operations."

Seven meetings of specialists in military matters were held. The Military Advisers also held their two regular conferences.

The Military Planning Office at headquarters continued its work of revising and refining existing defence plans to meet likely defence contingencies.

Defence against Subversion

"Constant vigilance is required to guard against these foreign-dominated activities in a nation," General Vargas cautioned, after enumerating the classic patterns of Communist subversion. The primary responsibility in countering subversion rests with the nation itself; but SEATO assists by collecting and analysing reports of Communist activities, and by focusing attention on specific problems which might require the channelling of aid in training or materials.

Economic Situation and Mutual Assistance

"Despite international disturbances which made the situation in South-East Asia markedly more critical during the year under review, economic progress among the Asian members of SEATO has been satisfactory in terms of national development plans and SEATO's efforts to foster closer economic cooperation among member countries," the Secretary-General reported. A SEATO committees recommended a number of specific measures for the improvement of economic relations among the member nations. Topics included trade, agriculture, industry, communications and other fields.

The SEATO Graduate School of Engineering completed its fifth year of operation last year. In March 1965, thirty-seven master's degrees were awarded, bringing the total to 111. This academic year, 94 students are enrolled: 18 from Pakistan, 29 from the Philippines, 41 from Thailand, and six from Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Viet-Nam.

The SEATO skilled labour projects in Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand have shown progress. The two SEATO schools in Pakistan with an enrolment of 900 students, offer training in basic skills in machine tool, electrical and woodworking trades. In the Philippines, a textile training department of the Marikina School of Arts and Trades has been given equipment. SEATO support of the skilled labour project in Thailand has been phased out, since the Thai Government has assumed that responsibility. Twenty trade training schools and a teacher development centre have been established. About 2,300 students graduated this year, The current enrolment is 7,444.

A telecommunications projects is continuing. This is designed to improve the system of gathering and transmitting meteorological and aeronautical information between Asian member countries. The Thailand-Philippines sector is nearing completion. An expert study group, sponsored by SEATO, met in June and made recommendations which are now being considered by member nations. Its report covered cable, troposcatter and microwave links in the region.

"Activities in medical research under SEATO sponsorship are providing part of the essential background to economic and social advancement in South-East Asia," the Secretary-General declared.

The three medical centres – SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok, the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Laboratory in Dacca and SEATO Clinical Research Centre in Bangkok – have each expanded operations and reported significant contributions to medical knowledge.

A seminar on community development was sponsored by SEATO in July. Sixteen experts from all member nations took part, and 200 observers attended the sessions.

The Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre in northern Thailand received valuable aid from member nations during the year. An anthropologist was provided to advise the Thai Government on the establishment of the centre, and books and equipment were donated.

Cultural Program

The SEATO cultural program continued to promote "better knowledge, understanding and friendship among member nations". This program "is setting an example in cooperation in this field for the entire region of South-East Asia," General Vargas stated. It "aims to preserve and promote all that is good and healthy in their cultural heritage and traditions."

Mr. John G. Kay, a lecturer in geology at the University of Western Australia, has been appointed to a SEATO professorship at the University of Dacca, East Pakistan. En route to Dacca, Mr. Kay stopped in Bangkok, and is shown here (right) calling on the SEATO Council Representative for Pakistan, Mr. M.S.A. Baig.

Viet-Nam: Problems and Initiatives

Extracts from the opening speech of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Harold Wilson, in the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons on July 19, 1965

"I do not intend to take up the time of the House with a long account of the development and history of the present situation in Viet-Nam from the 1954 Geneva Agreement onwards. The American position which we support is this – that when conditions have been created in which the people of South Viet-Nam can determine their own future free from external interference, the United States will be ready and eager to withdraw her forces from South Viet-Nam.

"This is what they have said and we support them. This is right. But it can only be as a result of a conference. We support that too. A unilateral withdrawal of the United States would have incalculable results. First in Viet-Nam. It would have incalculable results too over a much wider area than Viet-Nam not least because it might carry with it the danger that friend and potential foe throughout the world would begin to wonder whether the United States might be induced also to abandon other allies when the going got rough.

"One has only to look at the map of South-East Asia – rich, fertile, mouth-watering, not in current economic terms but in terms of temptation to those seeking a wider sphere of exclusive influence.

"Again in terms of great power relationships a unilateral withdrawal would be held as a humiliating defeat and would make not only countries such as Russia but – let us be frank – America herself that much more intransigent and tough and determined to see that the experience was not repeated and that much less inclined to policies of co-existence.

"I think that there is now a growing recognition that the problem of South Viet-Nam cannot be solved by military means. Military means can prevent an imposed solution but there can be no victory now. This war will end when that realisation penetrates those capitals which are at present intoxicated by hopes of an early military settlement.

"To sum up the Viet-Nam situation I invite the agreement of the House to these propositions: first this is a war – and this is inevitable in conditions of modern war. Even conventional war, which as long as it continues will bring death, destruction, tragedy and mutilation to thousands upon thousands of people whose only desire is to live in peace with their own people and who in all conscience have seen enough fighting on their own homeland, fighting without respite for almost a quarter of a century.

Danger of Spread

"Secondly, this is a war which carries with it the gravest danger of escalation, of extension to the point where we might within a very short period of time see it extended to become a major land war on the Asian mainland.

"Nor is that the entire extent of the danger which is present because my third proposition is that this is a war the very fact of which is poisoning the whole of international relationships, is halting the hopeful progress towards coexistence on which eastern and western nations alike have pinned their hopes and which if it is allowed to continue may possibly lead to reversal of the hopeful trend and a hardening of attitudes which it may take years to break down again.

"Fourthly, a solution to this problem will not be found by military means alone. A decision to defer any hope of a political solution, to deny the means of a political solution, is a decision that the military measures may be intensified.

"Fifthly, to get a political solution means getting men round a table. Every effort to do this – whether through the Co-chairmen, whether through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whether through the French initiative, whether through my Right Hon. friend's message to the Heads of the Geneva Conference Governments, whether through the initiative

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(*Continued from previous page*)

A convention on university equivalences will be signed in Manila September 8, the aim of which is to facilitate freer exchange of scholars among the Asian member nations. This instrument assumes added significance as the first of its kind in Asia.

Undergraduate and graduate scholarships have aided students of Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand to continue their studies. Thirty-five graduate scholars are currently receiving SEATO funds. Eleven awards for post-doctoral work are also offered each year. SEATO also makes available the services of professors, at the request of Asian member governments.

Lectures on thyroid diseases and their prevention were given in Bangkok by Dr. B. Hetzel, Professor of Medicine of the University of Adelaide, Australia, under the auspices of the SEATO Clinical Research Centre. Dr. Hetzel (centre) is seen with the acting Director of the US Component of the Centre, Lt. Col. E H. Johnston (right) and its professional director, Maj. Ray A. Olsson.

of the 17 non-aligned countries, whether through the initiative of the Commonwealth Peace Mission and subsequent attempts to get acceptance of that Mission – has so far foundered on the unwillingness of Hanoi and, to the extent to which China accepts responsibility of these matters, of Peking to agree to negotiations.

"Sixthly, all these attempts have established the willingness of the United States, the Government of South Viet-Nam and of the majority of the Geneva parties to have negotiations. No further diplomatic approaches are necessary with them. That is probably accepted by non-members.

"Seventhly, the key to the situation is Hanoi. As I pointed out earlier this is the view of Her Majesty's Government. It is the view of the United States and of the Soviet Union. My eighth proposition is that there is no means open to Her Majesty's Government and to the vast majority, whether of Western powers, Geneva powers, Commonwealth powers or of non-aligned powers of influencing Hanoi by ordinary diplomatic means because diplomatic channels do not exist.

Communication with Hanoi

"My ninth proposition is that in these circumstances it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government, and it remains their duty, to seek to get the message through to Hanoi in the hope of getting acceptance first for the Commonwealth Peace Mission and secondly of getting support for the Conference. It is our duty in these circumstances to do this by any means open to us, orthodox or unorthodox, conventional or unconventional, regardless of whether we may have to suffer disappointments and rebuffs.

"The outcome of Mr. Davies' visit was a disappointment, due partly in his view to a high degree of confidence in North Viet-Nam, no doubt reflected in China, that time is on their side, that they are winning, that they have more to gain on the battlefield than in the conference room.

"I believe that this view is tragically wrong and I think that Mr. Davies' visit and his 16 hours of persistent argument about it may have done something to shake that confidence. I hope it has.

"I hope that recognition will be given to the fact that in these uniquely difficult circumstances Mr. Davies' visit represents the first occasion on which we in the West have been able to get a message through. That message was delivered with vigour, with conviction and with sincerity and fluency if not directly at the North Vietnamese personalities we would have liked, and even if we had to accept Hanoi's refusal to receive Foreign Office officials on the grounds that we did not recognize North Viet-Nam. That was the reason we could not have them there.

"Of one thing I am sure, that these arguments have by now got through to the political high command of North Viet-Nam in a way they have never got through to the leading ministers there before. The danger we faced only a month ago when the Commonwealth initiative was announced was of rigidity, fixed positions, inability to communicate and unwillingness to consider fresh attitudes.

"One thing the Commonwealth Mission has done is to make every country involved think again. I believe that Mr. Davies's visit, while it has not melted the ice has caused some cracks and shifting to take place in what seemed solid pack ice.

"Those who think that these two initiatives were wrong have a duty to explain what they would have done in these unique circumstances to stop the present conflict and the danger of a further drift to war." (BIS).

NEED TO MAINTAIN PACT OBLIGATIONS

The Australian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, said in Parliament on August 19 that the alternatives to Australia's obligations under the SEATO and ANZUS pacts would involve national suicide.

Sir Robert asked whether Australia would adopt a policy of isolation and neutrality with the consequence of abandoning any right to expect any other nation to aid Australia's defence. He said this would mean the further adoption of either a national policy of unarmed pacifism or one of Australia's attempting on its own to secure the country against attack by an enemy, however powerful and however armed.

The Prime Minister said the Government pursued a policy of honouring international obligations, refusing to desert friends and of following defence policies which could effectively contribute to the common defence against communism.

On Viet-Nam, Sir Robert said that there had been 12 separate efforts towards peaceful settlement; the conspicuous feature was that none of them had been made by Hanoi or Peking.

The Prime Minister said Australians should also be convinced that involving the United Nations was at present futile. Sir Robert concluded his speech with a tribute to the United States. He said that ever since the Second World War, the United States had not only been a great power, but had handsomely accepted the responsibility which flows from great power. Sir Robert went on: "The real enemies of world peace are those who ignore or reject this central truth of modern history and promote hatred or distrust of America at every opportunity."

The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said in Melbourne on July 14 that Australia's "short term" policy in South Viet-Nam was to check aggression, but the long term policy was to have discussions relative to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, with the Governments of South and North Viet-Nam.

The Government followed a consistent policy, under its SEATO and ANZUS agreements, to ensure the security of member countries in South-East Asia, and as a member of the United Nations, Australia upheld the principles of territorial integrity and sovereign independence.

Another reason for Australia being in South Viet-Nam was to ensure its own national security.

"The sort of Asia we can live with is not one under the domination of a single power", Mr. Hasluck said.

"Modern China, the new power bloc, is the threat to the security of other South-East Asian countries. They live in the fear of the shadow of China.

"External aid is needed to give these countries a chance to undertake social and economic reconstruction and to bring security within their borders." (AIS and Reuter).

Helping Vietnamese To Help Themselves

President Johnson said on August 12 that he and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge fully agreed that the guiding principle for U.S. assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam is that "we are there to help the people and their government to help themselves."

The President spoke at a White House swearing-in ceremony for Mr. Lodge, who has returned to Saigon as U.S. ambassador. He has replaced General Maxwell D. Taylor.

Discussing the U.S. commitment to Viet-Nam, Mr. Johnson declared: "We are not there to substitute our effort for theirs, but to supplement their own brave, gallant and continuing effort of defending themselves.

"Our determination is built on their determination. The United States would never undertake the sacrifice these efforts required if its help were not wanted and requested."

"We have made commitments around the world," Mr. Johnson said. "Those who seek our support

against aggression shall have it. In Viet-Nam, the credibility of our commitment everywhere is challenged. We did not choose the time or place of testing. But we do choose to meet that test and keep our trust.

"At the same time, we of this nation have made– and for 189 years we have kept – a higher commitment to mankind: a commitment to use our resources, our strength and our will to support the ends of peace. The defence of peace is the purpose of our power – and peace for the people of Viet-Nam is the purpose of our presence in Viet-Nam, and I want all the world to know that this is our only purpose." (USIS).

U.S. Honour Involved in Viet-Nam

Excerpts from the remarks of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk on NBC television on September 7, 1965

"President Johnson has indicated that our honour is at stake here. I should like to emphasize that this is not just an empty 18th century concept. It's not a question of one prince considering himself offended by his neighbourhood prince of two or three centuries ago. *Wrapped up in this word honour is a matter of the deepest concern to the life and death of our own nation.* Because it is very important that when the President of the United States makes a commitment and when he says something to those to whom we are opposed, that what he says is believed. Now we have a commitment to South Viet-Nam. We also have 42 allies. The integrity of that commitment is literally the *principal pillar of peace in this present world situation.* And if the other side should discover, or think that they discover, that the commitment of the United States is not worth very much, then the structure of peace begins to dissolve rapidly and we shall be faced with dangers that we've never dreamed of.

When President Eisenhower was confronted by Chairman Khrushchev with an ultimatum on Berlin in the late 50's it was very important that Chairman Khrushchev would believe the President when he said: "No, Mr. Chairman. We don't work in the United States on the basis of an ultimatum." When President Kennedy was threatened with war by Chairman Khrushchev over Berlin in 1961 it was very important that he believe President Kennedy when President Kennedy said: "Mr. Chairman, if that's what you're going to have then there's not much we can do about it but we'll have to do what is necessary."

It was of the gravest importance to the peace of the world that the Chairman believed him in that statement, and so when we say to the other side – based upon a commitment that goes back for more than a decade – about Viet-Nam that, gentlemen, you're not going to take over South Viet-Nam by force, it is of the utmost importance to the peace of the world that the other side believe that. And that is what the President meant when he said our honour is involved in the situation"

In his appearance over a Belgian television broadcast, which was taped September 1. Secretary Rusk told how communist attempts to use force had been met with "great restraint" by the United States and other countries of the Free World. He said:

"We used an airlift in Berlin rather than engage in mass divisions on the ground. We had a nuclear monopoly at the time of Korea, but we took over 100,000 casualties in Korea without using nuclear weapons. President Kennedy went to great pains to deal with the Cuban missile crisis in such a way as to leave open the door to a peaceful settlement. We waited over four years of infiltration from North Viet-Nam before we bombed North Viet-Nam."

Mr. Rusk emphasized that the United States' efforts to fight communist aggression in South-East Asia have resulted in no diminution of Washington's commitments to Europe.

"I don't know of any obligation to Europe which we are neglecting in any way," Mr. Rusk said. "We are meeting all our obligations wherever they exist."

"Most Dangerous Problem" in S.E. Asia

Mr. Rusk suggested that Europe would want the United States to give a great deal of attention to South-East Asian problems because that situation "is the most explosive and most dangerous problem of war and peace that exists anywhere in the world."

The commitment of the United States in the Pacific, he added, is just as important as America's commitment in the Atlantic.

"I would hope that our friends in Europe would understand that since the communist effort is world-

wide," he said, "the United States' concern must be worldwide."

A discussion of the place of the U.N. in American foreign policy was a part of the program. Mr. Rusk had this to say:

"I think that we must recall, before the shooting stopped in World War II that governments of the world began to look very hard at what kind of world we want to live in if we were to prevent that sort of thing from happening again. So we built the United Nations and we built it on a basis of the lessons that we though we learned in World War II. Now I think it is fair to say that the opening sections of the United Nations Charter make up one of the best statements of long range and general foreign policy of the American people as they look to the rest of the world. We took a very active part in drafting that charter but in a much more important sense the U.N. is crucial. If it represents the lessons of World War II we must remember that we are not going to have a chance to draw similar lessons from World War III and start over again. Because there won't be enough left after World War III, so we have got to hang on to those lessons we learned in World War II and make them real and draw strength out of it in order to prevent World War III. So I think we have come to a point in history where man must now stop and say look, as the Charter puts it: "The scourge of war" has got to be eliminated, because if you start looking at World War III then this changes not only all the answers, but it changes all the questions, and we just know we can comprehend where mankind could go after World War III. So that is why the U.N. is so important." (USIS).

Social Progress & Security Interdependent

Extract from a speech by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. K. J. Holyoake to the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan in Tokyo on July 1, 1965

We in New Zealand have warmly welcomed President Johnson's imaginative and generous proposal for a vast South-East Asia development program to be devised by the United Nations.

With our own traditions of state action and social welfare, we can see how much the states of South-East Asia need international assistance in their struggle to develop.

Our obligations under the Charter are not only to keep the peace: they are also to assist social progress.

But social progress, we know, is impossible without security: the two are in fact interdependent.

The situation in Viet-Nam is one which its founders would have expected the United Nations to handle.

Contributions from the towns of Hastings and Havelock North in New Zealand to the national Freedom from Hunger Campaign have been used to provide a mobile veterinary dispensary unit for Thailand. Here, the New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Stephen Weir (standing left) speaks at the handing over ceremony in Bangkok. Mr. Chakr Pichaironarongsongkram, Director-General of the Livestock Department, who accepted the unit, stands facing the Ambassador.

But the young nations of South-East Asia confront the weight and power of Communist China without an effective United Nations shield.

If, as my government assesses it, the United Nations is at present unable to act – in the Security Council because of the veto and in the Assembly because of the financial and voting crisis – the principle of collective security nonetheless remains very real.

New Zealand has given every proof of the importance we attach to development of the United Nations peacekeeping powers.

But, in the absence of a broad-based United Nations security system, we recognise (as does the Charter) the right of individual and collective self-defence.

And we recognise (as does the Charter) the right of any state to defend itself against aggression and to seek assistance from friendly powers.

These rights clearly relate to South Viet-Nam, a state recognised by 70 countries.

As a small nation close to Asia we have a vital interest, as we had in Korea and Malaya in the 1950s, in resisting Communist aggression.

The struggle is not only to preserve the Republic of Viet-Nam from aggression.

It is also to protect and defend our immediate allies, Thailand and Malaysia.

The aggression may be different in kind from Korea – but not in importance or intent.

It is because of these considerations that my Government decided in recent weeks to offer a combat unit for service in Viet-Nam. (NZIS).

PAK-PHILIPPINE TIES STRESSED

The existing cultural and trade agreements between Pakistan and the Philippines bear witness to a relationship based on mutual respect and confidence and should enable the two countries to achieve closer and more fruitful cooperation in all fields, President Diosdado Macapagal of the Philippines said in replying to Mr. M. Masood, Pakistan's Ambassador, when the latter presented his credentials to the President, in Manila on August 4.

The President said: "The close bond of understanding between our two countries, which has been enhanced by the common determination that we share towards the preservation of free democratic ideals particularly in our part of the world through our membership in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, augurs well for our future."

Mr. Masood said that Pakistan and the Philippines as fellow Asian countries had many things in common in the history of colonial domination and struggle for independence. Both countries, therefore, want to see the end of colonialism of every form everywhere in the world. Both are also trying to establish free democratic societies where individual citizens are equal in the eyes of law and should have equal opportunities for the betterment of their future. The two countries have also established links by being allies in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and by signing cultural and trade agreements. (PIS).

Romulo Denounces Berlin Wall

Berlin, July 11 – Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, President of the University of the Philippines, today denounced the Berlin Wall as "an ignoble monument of totalitarian force."

"Germany," he said, "unfortunately remains divided into two parts – half coerced and half free.

"It is the irony of our times that the Berlin Wall should subsist – not through the free consent of the German people nor through the voluntary will of the legitimate government of Germany.

"This Wall stands, therefore, as a mockery of the democratic consent implied in any human organization and as an ignoble monument of totalitarian force that had long been repudiated by the universal consent of mankind.

"How long this resistance to the will of the German nation can maintain itself by force – how long the free peoples of the world can tolerate this artificial strain on their expressed unity is not for one power only to decide but for the enlightened conscience of the world to dictate.

"We of the Philippines pledge our support to the right of nations to self-determination, and to the inalienable right of peoples to enjoy their just liberties.

"We view with concern the fact that the free will of Germany has continued to be ignored by Soviet communism. Nor is it clear to us what this wall is walling in or walling out. To us it stands as an abridgement of the national rights and the freedom of the German people on both sides of this wall."

Patterns of Communist Subversion

Speech by the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas to the Bangkok South Rotary Club, on August 27, 1965.

Communist subversion is a disease of society – or perhaps infection would be closer to the point. Communist subversion represents the entry of a foreign enemy into the system; the infection festers and blood-poisoning may result unless prompt and effective treatment is given.

The average citizen tends to think that treatment can be left to the professionals. Too often he feels that there is nothing he can do about it. Nothing could be further from the truth. Every individual must be alert and must be active in the control of the Communist infection. The professionals, like the doctors, have their very important role; but they cannot be fully effective unless they have the active support of the general public – the patients.

You may ask, "What can I do?

First of all, to be in a position to counter subversion, we must keep in mind its nature, we must be ever alert to the many faces of the enemy, the many cloaks and disguises, which attempt to hide the foreign control, the stratagems and the tactics. The Communists have demonstrated all of these over the years. They have even written treatises on the techniques of subversion. We know what we have to fight. We must be on guard.

Secondly, we must keep in mind the ways of countering subversion, and we must be imaginative in creating new ways. Communist subversion has been successfully countered in many places. It is vulnerable to determined and informed efforts by people and governments.

Thirdly, we must work together. Cooperation is the keystone of freedom, indeed, of civilization. The need to work together is as great among individuals as among nations. Greater things can be accomplished by joint effort. Stronger defences can be achieved through collective action.

So, there are three answers to the question, "What can I do?" Know the nature of the enemy; know the ways to counter his tactics; and work determinedly together.

Let us look at the first point, the nature of the enemy. The tactics of the Communists vary according to circumstances. However, very discernible patterns of Communist behaviour have emerged.

Manipulation of the Masses

Even before the Communists seized control in Russia, Lenin had set forth the need for a tightly controlled, highly disciplined central corps which would direct action and manipulate the masses. Lenin wrote that the established society could only be conquered "by taking advantage of every antagonism of interest.... and by taking advantage of every, even the smallest opportunity of gaining a mass ally, even though this ally be temporary, vacillating, unstable, unreliable and conditional".

A variation of this tactic of subversion has been termed by the Communists as the "united front". In 1924, the 5th Congress of the Communist International – usually called Comintern – spelled out the basic principles.

The Comintern stated: "United front tactics were and remain a method of revolution, not of peaceful evolution. They are the tactics of a revolutionary strategic manoeuvre of the Communist vanguard, surrounded by enemies.... United Front tactics were and are a means of gradually drawing over to our side the social-democratic and the best non-party workers; they should in no circumstances be degraded to the tactics of lowering our ideals to the level of understanding reached by these workers."

Here again is shown the disdain for the people and their leaders – even when the Communists are trying to gain their support. And here, of course is the established practice of guidance coming from foreign sources.

Through the united front tactic, Communists at times support genuine reform movements in a society, but with the ultimate objective of gaining control. In 1928 the Comintern outlined the procedures.

It stated: "When a revolutionary situation is developing, the party advances a series of transitional slogans and partial demands corresponding to the given circumstances; these must be subordinated to the principal revolutionary aim, which is the seizure of power and the overthrow of the bourgeois capitalist order. To neglect the everyday demands and everyday struggles of the proletariat is as mistaken as to restrict the party's activities to them exclusively. The task of the party is to use these everyday needs of the working

class as a starting point to lead the workers on to the revolutionary struggle for power."

The Communists make it clear that it is not their intent to make people aware of the underlying purpose of their activities. The Comintern went on to say, "It is not a question of proclaiming the final goal to the proletariat, but of intensifying the practical struggle which is the only way of leading the proletariat to the struggle for the final goal."

The Communist Party, though seeming to work with other groups at all times preserves its own independence of action and its ultimate goal within a target country. The Communists, whatever they may say to the contrary, do not intend to cooperate honestly with non-Communists – their desire is to dominate them. The tactic of the United Front is a deceptive device – even more so when Communists do not reveal their party connections.

Communist activities in front organizations throughout the world range over a broad spectrum: trade unions, youth and student groups, women's organizations, nuclear testing and disarmament, peace movements and several others. It is essential to remember that whatever the field of operation, the Communists are participating only to exploit it to satisfy and achieve their own sinister motives.

Let us turn our attention to a special type of united front, the so-called national liberation front. The Communist "national liberation front" differs from the other types of united front in that it includes the eventual use of an army which is operated in and from a "liberated area". This is what has been termed "revolutionary warfare" – a combination of political and military struggle. Liu Shao-chi, second only to Mao Tse Tung, described the infiltration tactic in 1949:

> "It is necessary to set up wherever and whenever possible a national liberation army which is led by the Communist Party and is powerful and skilful in fighting its enemies. It is necessary to set up bases on which the liberation army relies for its activities and to make the mass struggles in the enemy-controlled area and the armed struggles coordinate with each other..... Armed struggle is to be carried on in the countryside, while in the enemy-controlled cities and areas other legal and illegal mass struggles should be conducted to coordinate with it."

Subversion in the Cities

Because the Communist military bases are always set up in rural areas, it is often overlooked that the tactics include subversion in the city as well. Students, labour groups and intellectuals are prime targets, but attempts are made also to subvert businessmen, Government officials, newspapermen, and many others.

Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, recently visited the provinces of Udorn, Nongkhai and Nakorn Panom in North-East Thailand to make a personal assessment of the extent of Communist infiltration and subversion. He is shown here (centre) with the Governor of Nakorn Panom, Mr. Swasdi Meepira, examining literature, part of a large collection of material, including arms, ammunition, medical supplies and food, seized in actions against Communist dissidents.

During his North-East tour, Gen. Vargas was honoured at a "baisee" ceremony at Ban Nam Suey, Nongkhai province. Village girls tie strings on his wrist to wish him long life. At left is the Governor of Nongkhai, Mr. Charoen Panthong.

Recruiting techniques are varied. In the early stages, the salesmanship rivals that of modern business practice. The Communist agents establish friendly relationships with their prospects. They encourage them to talk of their problems, give sympathetic attention, and even lend assistance at times. These subtle obligations lead slowly to the early stages of brainwashing, the implanting of a sense of social injustice, and the promise of utopian conditions under the Communist system. This last point could be called "pie in the sky", to turn the Communists' phrase against themselves. Refugees from East Germany, Hungary, Communist China and North Viet-Nam testify to the failure of Communist regimes to correct social injustices, if I may speak with understatement.

However, the gullible are taken in. This happens, it should be emphasized, not only among the unsophisticated in the rural areas but among the intellectuals in the cities. It is a strange phenomenon indeed.

The Communist agitators, hardcore, disciplined subversionists, who receive their orders from foreign Communist Parties, set out to create disturbances in the communities, once they have marshalled a group of recruits. For instance, they may steal cattle or engage in protection rackets. This serves several of their purposes. It provides money for their activities; it makes the community uneasy and the Communists can then point to the plight of their victims as evidence that the government is not giving adequate protection; and also it implicates the new recruits in an illegal act, so that they are bound firmly under Communist control.

When they consider the time ripe, the Communists would attempt to seize areas from which to operate, as I reported earlier. This is a further stage, in which the notorious Communist terror plays a greater part. Mao's dictum that the Communists should move among the people as fish in water is only part of the story. The other part is intimidation.

The use of terror as a tactic presents a problem to the Communists, one which they cannot really solve. They are faced with a dilemma; the deliberate use of terror tactics can compel obedience, but it can also alienate the people. Che Guevara, the Argentine Communist who was one of Fidel Castro's prime strategists in the Cuban take-over, recognized this problem in his book on guerrilla warfare. He wrote:

> "Indiscriminate terrorism against groups of ordinary people is inefficient and can provoke massive retaliation..... It must never be used to eliminate unimportant individuals whose death would accomplish nothing but invite retaliation. There remains another point regarding terrorism, a controversial one. Many feel that once terrorism is used and the op-

pressor angered, sympathetic communication with the masses will be more difficult. That is true as far as it goes. But, often the oppressor's grip is so tight that nothing can be done anyway, except by force of arms. It comes down to a calculated risk."

This cold-blooded analysis by a practitioner of the terror tactic reveals that he actually avoided coming to grips with the theoretical issue of the dilemma: to use terrorism or not to use it. In actual fact, of course, he used it.

Violence in South Viet-Nam

The tactics of terror are used in South Viet-Nam, too. Here, evidence mounts that the Communists have sown seeds of their own destruction. They have outraged the people with their terrorism. Their military forces can hold the people in check; but the concept of "fish in water" has inevitably been destroyed by their acts of indiscriminate violence. The murdering of school teachers, for example, is a deed of which only Communists could be proud; to other people it is barbarism.

These then, are some of the tactics of Communism. How can they be countered? I will not go into the ways in which governments can counter subversion. There are a number of actions which can be taken, which are being taken, and which have proved to be successful. Of greatest importance, the people must be shown that the society in which they live provides opportunities for them and their children, and that the government is concerned about their welfare and is responsive to their wishes.

I should like to stress "concern". People like to know that someone not only is aware of them, but that someone cares about them. This is perhaps even more important than material gain. It is not always possible for a government to do immediately all the things that need to be done. In such cases, it is extremely helpful to morale when the officials explain frankly what the problems are, and what the prospects are for the future. There is nothing more frustrating for people than to feel that no one really understands or cares what their problems are.

But, leaving the governmental response aside, what can individuals do? We, too, can show our concern about people in need of help. We can do this as individuals, or acting through organizations.

I have dealt mainly with the techniques the Communists use. This is in line with the first answer I gave to the question, "What can I do?" What you can do is to keep in mind the nature of the enemy and of his pattern of behaviour; inform yourselves as to ways of countering subversion and use your imagination in devising new ways; and thirdly, work determinedly together.

Countered with the vitality of free men who feel deep concern, Communism will wither away.

The SEATO Communications-Electronics Committee recently held a 10-day meeting at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok. Leaders of national delegations are shown here with the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. H.A. Prince (centre) and the Deputy Chief, MPO, Brig. Gen. Victor M. Osias (right).

New Military Adviser

Gen. Rigoberto J. Atienza

General Rigoberto J. Atienza became Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, and concurrently Philippine Military Adviser to SEATO on July 13, 1965. He was born in Manila on January 4, 1911. He is married and has one son and five daughters. Gen. Atienza received his secondary education at the Manila South High School where he graduated at the top of his class in 1929. He then studied at the University of the Philippines where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

After practising as a civil engineer for two years, he attended the Reserve Officers Service School at Baguio, in 1936. He was commissioned as a Third Lieutenant in the Philippine Army in 1936. During the early part of the Second World War, he served as Commanding Officer of the 41st Engineer Battalion, 41st Infantry Division, United States Armed Forces, Far East, and later as Inspector-General of General Vicente Lim's 41st Division.

In April 1942 he was assigned Executive Officer and Acting Commanding Officer of the 42nd Infantry Regiment, 41st Infantry Division in Bataan. Upon the surrender of Bataan, he was interned together with other USAFFE prisoners of war at the concentration camp at Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, Philippines after walking in the "Death March". Upon release from the concentration camp, he joined the resistance movement and later, during the battle for Philippine liberation he was attached to the US 11th Airborne Division.

General Atienza has held various positions of great responsibility in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. He took over the command of the Fourth Military Area on March 21, 1962; took command of the Fourth PC Zone in July, 1962; assumed command of the 1st Infantry Division, Philippine Army on September 17, 1963 and on June 1, 1964 he was designated Commanding General of the Philippine Army. His last position before being appointed Chief of Staff Armed Forces of the Philippines, was as Vice Chief of Staff from January 16, 1965.

General Atienza has travelled to Korea, Japan, Taiwan, South Viet-Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. He attended as a delegate seven consecutive meetings of the SEATO Military Advisers between 1957 and 1960 and their 20th Meeting at Manila in 1964.

MILITARY EXERCISE SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

SEATO military exercises for the training year 1965-66 were announced on August 25 by the Chief, Military Planning Office, Major General H.A. Prince, CBE.

During the first part of 1966, a ground exercise is scheduled to be held in Thailand. This will be followed at a later date by a maritime exercise to be held in the South China Sea.

These military exercises are part of a five-year program of defence training approved by the SEATO Military Advisers annually.

The exercises are planned well in advance as part of the peacetime training by SEATO member nations for collective defence.

Two exercises were held during the past training year. They were Exercise Log Train, a logistic study held at Korat, Thailand, in March; and Exercise Sea Horse, a maritime operation in the South China Sea during May.

Australia Increases Military Assistance

The Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Robert Menzies, announced in the House of Representatives in Canberra on August 18 that an additional 350 Australian troops would be sent to South Viet-Nam to extend the 1st. Battalion Royal Australian Regiment into a battalion group. They will include artillery, engineer, armour, signal, light aircraft and logistic elements.

Sir Robert also announced that next year's intake of national servicemen would be retained at 2100 in each quarter, instead of being reduced to 1725 – a total of 8400 for the year compared with the previously planned 6900.

He told the House that in recent months open aggression against the people and Government of South Viet-Nam, instigated and sustained from the north, had continued to grow.

"United States assistance to South Viet-Nam is being increased by the introduction of substantial additional forces whose purpose is to prevent a Communist military victory in that country," he said. "It is important that the efforts of the South Vietnamese Government and the large contribution of the U.S. Government should be supplemented by assistance from other countries. At the same time every political effort continues to be made to bring the issues in South Viet-Nam to international discussion. It is our conviction that all these actions give the best prospect of opening the way ultimately to peace in South Viet-Nam."

He said the maintenance of the annual intake of national servicemen at the higher level of 8400 would result in an army strength of 40,000 in 1967 instead of the previous figure of 37,500.

Later, opening a foreign affairs debate in the House, the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said that Australia had increased its military commitment in Viet-Nam because of the growing seriousness of the situation.

"The aggressive use of power is at present finding its clearest and most ruthless expression," he said. "It is our considered judgment that Australia's interests require this action and we believe it has the support of the great majority of Australians."

Intransigence and indifference to human suffering was reflected in the refusal of North Viet-Nam and Peking even to consider discussions directed towards peaceful settlement.

"They want unconditional surrender by South Viet-Nam and those supporting her defence – that and nothing else," he said. "This is not a civil war which would end in substituting one government for another in South Viet-Nam. It is a war to destroy any separate existence for South Viet-Nam, to impose on the south the Communist Government of the north and to unify the country solely on the terms dictated by the north.

"We have not lightly asked our Australian men to enter this struggle. We have not lightly committed the Australian people. We believe this is something we Australians need to do. We are seeking to deter, not to destroy. In respect of the aggressor, North Viet-Nam, we have no military designs and purpose other than to prove that aggression will not succeed.

"Within the south our objective is to hold and to blunt the guerilla offensive and make it clear to the Viet Cong that their prospects of victory are non-existent.

"We want to bring about discussions to lead the way to a just and lasting peace." (AIS).

ANZ Defence Briefs

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy, Admiral M.C. Kanchitpol Arbhakorn, visited Australia from August 22 to 27, with other members of a Thai goodwill mission making a world tour. Admiral M.C. Kanchitpol, who was accompanied by his wife, Princess Arbhakorn, had previously spent several days with his party in New Zealand.

* * *

Seventeen new improved Bell Sioux helicopters will be delivered to the 16th Light Aircraft Squadron of the Australian Army at Amberley, near Brisbane, over the next three months to supplement the nine Bell Sioux machines and 12 Cessna fixed wing aircraft already in service with the squadron.

* * *

The Australian and New Zealand armies exchanged troops for training last month. The exchange was the fourth arranged between the two countries. In all, 140 men from each country took part in the exercise.

Two Hercules aircraft, one from Australia and the other from New Zealand, carried the men across the Tasman Sea.

* * *

The Royal Australian Air Force has formed its first squadron equipped with Mirage supersonic jet fighter aircraft. The RAAF Mirage has been given ground attack capability without affecting its performance as an all-weather interceptor fighter.

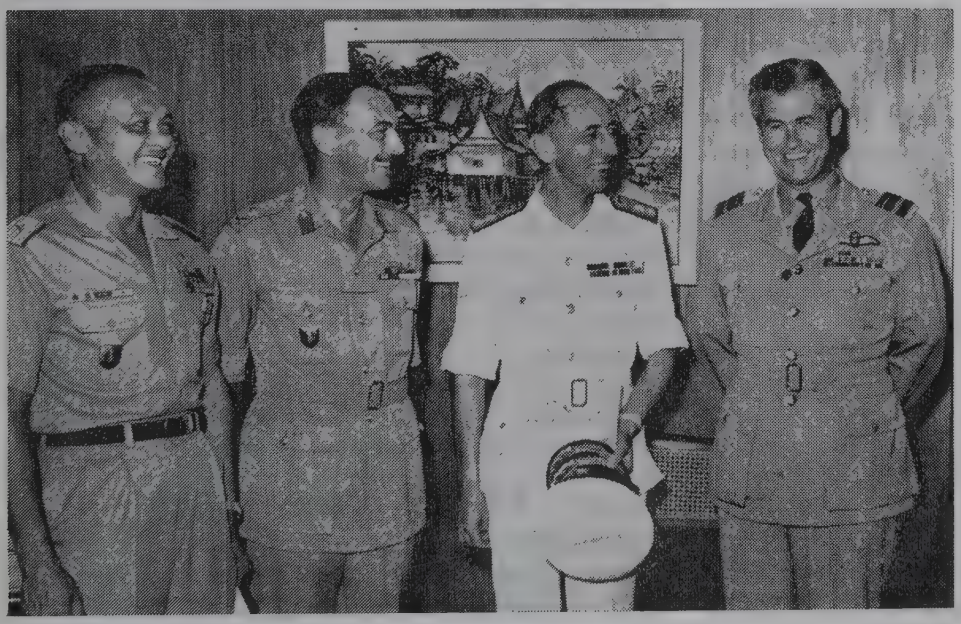
* * *

Representatives of the Australian, Canadian, United Kingdom and United States Armies attended the 6th conference of the Quadripartite Standing Working Group on Army Operational Research in Australia from September 13 to 16. The meeting dealt with questions of mutual standardization.

The Australian Army is cooperating with the United States Army in satellite surveying from Manus and Bougainville Islands. Observations are made from the ground to the small geodetic satellite, Secor. These enable surveyors to make accurate measurements of the distances between land masses up to 1,000 miles apart. Information will be used to improve the accuracy of the mapping of New Guinea and its relation to the mainland of Australia.

* * *

The Italian Macchi MB326H jet trainer aircraft has been chosen for the Royal Australian Air Force. Seventy-five will be ordered initially, with a follow-up order of 33. They will be built under licence in Australia. Deliveries will begin towards the end of 1967.



Two senior British officers, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, and Air Marshal C.N. Foxley-Norris recently made calls and attended a briefing at SEATO Headquarters. In this group, from left to right, are: Brig. Gen. V.M. Osias, Deputy Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Major-General H. A. Prince, Chief, MPO, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, Air Marshal Foxley-Norris, and Group Captain P.A. Mallorie, UK Military Adviser's Representative.

Upward Swing In Army Recruiting

Recruiting figures for the Australian Regular Army during the period June-July 1965, were the highest for this period in seven years, the Minister for the Army, Dr. A.J. Forbes, announced on August 5. The number of recruits enlisted in these two months this year – 418 – was 109 more than in the June-July period in 1964.

Dr. Forbes, said the upward trend commenced in May and continued through June and the overall results in this period were the best since 1958. Coupled with the rise in recruiting figures was a marked increase in the number of Regular Army re-engagements. In 1961 the Regular Army re-engagement rate was 56 per cent. At the end of July, this year, the rate had swung upwards to almost 70 per cent.

Bases Agreement Amended

The United States and the Philippines have amended the 1947 military bases agreement governing the presence of U.S. forces and bases in the Philippines. The new arrangement provides for U.S. primary jurisdiction over American servicemen in cases involving offences arising from acts or omission done in performance of duty, offences solely against the property or security of the U.S., and offences solely against the property or person of U.S. personnel. The Philippines has primary jurisdiction in all other cases, including those on U.S. bases. (USIS).

Expanding Work of 'Operation Brotherhood'

Operation Brotherhood, the non-profit, private Philippine medical aid mission in Laos, opened a new hospital with 30 beds in Sayaboury province, 100 miles north-west of Vientiane, on July 27. The hospital was built in one year at a cost of $110,500.

Filipino doctors and medical workers of Operation Brotherhood have been working in Laos for the past eight years.

Another area of developing activity for the Philippine medical teams is Attopeu, in the far south-eastern part of Laos, where a 25-bed hospital was opened recently. This was built as a community project with the help of local Lao officials and citizens.

The Attopeu hospital is run by a group of 10, including two doctors, a medical technologist, nurses, a community development worker, a home technologist, and a farm management specialist.

But it is only the headquarters of the OB organization in Attopeu province. In nearby villages there are seven "sub-stations," each with an OB-trained multipurpose technician in charge.

Mobile health units also tour those villages which have a dispensary.

Operation Brotherhood first came to Vientiane in 1957 at the request of the Royal Laotian government. Since then, this Filipino medical mission has expanded to a staff of more than 120, including 20 doctors, 27 trained nurses and eight agriculturists.

The Filipino physicians have treated more than one million cases and performed thousands of operations.

Operation Brotherhood's activities are not confined to medical treatment. One of its most important tasks is its training program.

The largest course is in practical nursing, held in Vientiane. The two-year course accommodates 25 young Laotian girls a year and already about 50 have graduated and are working in hospitals all over the country.

Other training courses are in progress for home technology workers, laboratory and X-ray assistants, agricultural assistants and workers in the mechanical, electrical and carpentry-building trades.

Some Operation Brotherhood officials are stationed in Paksong in southern Laos to train personnel for the Lao government agricultural and veterinary departments. (UPI).

Philippine Medical Aid Work Praised

The Philippine civic action team engaged in medical work in South Viet-Nam handled 34,841 medical and surgical cases between August 1964 and May 1965. The team provided treatment to an average of 90 patients daily, and performed 551 surgical operations.

Civic action work was also undertaken among Vietnamese refugees. Fourteen Filipinos have been awarded decorations or letters of commendation by the Government of South Viet-Nam for their exemplary services.

Newly-arrived Philippine surgical teams have also given an impressive performance. One team attended to 78 cases in 18 days; another performed 162 operations in 22 days.

Commenting on the teams' records, President Macapagal said recently: "I am pleased to note that even in a small measure, the Philippines has abided by its commitments to the cause of freedom through our medical and surgical teams which are doing a magnificent job in Viet-Nam." (PIS).

CENTO Appointments

ANKARA, July 21 – Major General Walter E. Arnold USAF has taken up his duties as Chief of Staff of the Combined Military Planning Staff of the Central Treaty Organization, succeeding Major General Samuel E. Gee.

As Chief of Staff, General Arnold will direct the work of the CMPS which studies and evolves defence plans for the CENTO region.

General Arnold comes to CENTO from the post of Chief of Staff of the Tactical Air Command of the United States Air Force, a position in which he had served since 1961. He is a graduate of the University of Arizona, the Advanced Flying School, the Air Command and Staff School, and the Armed Forces Staff College.

Lieutenant-General Altaf Qadir has succeeded Lt. Gen. Shaukat Ali Shah as Pakistan's Representative on the CENTO Permanent Military Deputies Group.

Cooperation in Community Development

In most of the world's developing countries, governments today are devoting a significant part of their financial resources and skills to the promotion of community development. In July this year, SEATO sponsored a Seminar on Community Development in Bangkok at which the emphasis was on the practical working aspects of community development at the village level. Experts from all the member countries brought to the seminar table the benefit of their experience in Asia, Africa, Latin America, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. The seminar was held in the presence of an audience of observers, numbering more than 200 at each session, who took part in question and answer periods following the delivery of the experts' papers.

Community development schemes aim to create stable, self-reliant communities, particularly in the rural areas, in which the people themselves plan and achieve improvements in agriculture, health, education, and communications. In this way the people make a contribution to the raising of their own standards of living, and a better life for their children.

Well-founded community development schemes seek to direct the natural aspirations for self-improvement present in every group into the most productive channels. Rather than involving revolutionary change, new ideas and methods are grafted on to the traditional patterns, so that the natural process of change in the life of the community is accelerated and brings more immediate benefits. Material help and advice are given where they are most needed. At the same time, community efforts are related to national development plans, so that they dovetail with major schemes for agriculture, power generation, industry, health and education.

Community development offers an area of cooperation to the member nations of SEATO who are pledged by Article III of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty to strengthen their free institutions and to work with one another for the economic and social advancement of their peoples.

In December 1960, SEATO sponsored a conference on community development at Baguio in the Philippines. At this meeting, experts from 10 countries, with observers from the United Nations and CARE, drew on their experience to produce a statement of the principles of community development.

Thailand, as an outcome of the conference, sought and obtained assistance from her SEATO partners in the establishment of her first regional community development technical assistance centre at Ubol. Experts, equipment, and livestock were provided for the centre, which at the present time provides training in community development practices, technical advice and material aid to projects in all 15 provinces of North-East Thailand. A second regional centre has been opened at Yala in South Thailand, and more are planned.

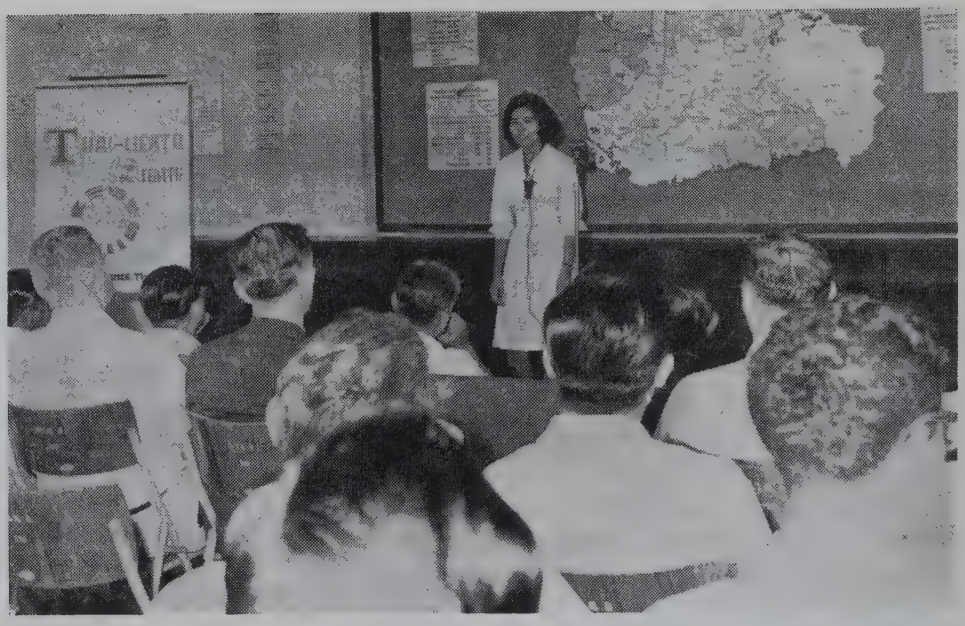
SEATO has also provided scholarships and fellowships under its cultural relations program to community development workers in the Asian member countries, and has developed a continuing exchange of experience between the Philippines and Thailand.

The interest aroused by the recent seminar holds the promise that community development will consolidate its position as a major activity of SEATO. Other principal areas of cooperation among the member nations through SEATO are in the higher education of engineers, medical research, the training of skilled workers for industry, and the development of telecommunications.

Engineering Seminar Plan for Philippines

Dean Milton E. Bender of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering visited Manila in September to discuss with educators and government officials the convening of a seminar in the Philippines on problems of engineering education in South-East Asia.

The first seminar of this kind was held in Bangkok last March, sponsored by the SEATO School and attended by deans and leading educators from 15 engineering institutes in the region. The seminar in the Philippines has been tentatively scheduled to take place next March.



Participants in the SEATO Seminar on Community Development visited the Thai-SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre at Ubol, North-East Thailand. Here, Mrs. Makha Khittisangka, who is in charge of the centre's community education work, briefs the visitors.

Young Leadership in Community Development

Thailand's expanding program of community development in rural areas has thrown open a new profession to young men and women of imagination and drive. As village development workers they are being trained to stimulate the efforts of the people to improve living conditions in the countryside.

The budget for community development in Thailand has more than tripled in the past three years from 14 million baht in 1962 to 47 million baht in 1965. At present almost 10% of Thailand's total population is affected by the work of the Community Development Department. Field operations are being carried out in 23 provinces. In these, 442 villages and 4,414 hamlets are receiving the benefits of the program: this amounts to some 2,750,000 people.

Basic in the concept of the program is the need for active participation by the villagers themselves. Community development in Thailand means self-help. However, leadership is required to channel the efforts of the people in the right directions and to provide technical advice and assistance.

The young development workers, of whom there are already 588 at work in the north-east and south, are recruited among graduates of universities and vocational colleges. University graduates are accepted regardless of the subjects they have studied, but from the vocational colleges, students of agriculture and carpentry, mechanical and other skilled labour courses are preferred.

All potential village development workers must undergo a six months' course of training before they are sent out into the field. Bangkok, Ubol and Yala are the recruitment centres.

Orientation of the fledgling development workers begins at the Community Development Department's training centre at Sriraja, 70 miles from Bangkok. They are then sent to Ubol and Yala for practical training which brings them into direct contact with villagers. Trainees report on the problems of the villages to which they are sent, and use the knowledge they gain in the third phase of training, dealing with principles of development.

A stint of practical work follows, in which trainees plant crops, learn the basic principles of poultry management, preparation of fertilisers, welldrilling, irrigation, animal husbandry, horticulture and village planning. They then return to Sriraja for critique sessions before graduating.

How the Work is Done

The Community Development Program is being carried out in 15 provinces of the north-eastern area, and in the four southern border provinces. Except in the province of Satul, in which development work is being undertaken in all three of its districts (amphurs), the program is on a selective basis. In Loey, Nakorn Panom, Ubol and Udorn, the program is operating in selected villages of two districts in each province but there are plans to widen the scope of activity to cover

three districts. In other provinces, help is now being given to selected villages in one district. In all, 34 districts are under development. Seven more districts in provinces closer to Bangkok have been opened to development on an experimental basis.

Active participation of the people themselves is vital to the success of a community development program, with as much reliance as possible on local initiative. The second fundamental need is for technical assistance and services that will, in turn, encourage self-help and community activity.

The major task of the village development workers is to identify leadership among the local people, stimulate and organize self-help activities, bring in technical services when they are needed, and assist the village development committee in planning and carrying out its program of work. The village development worker does not plan and decide for the people; his function is to stimulate the villagers, through their leaders, to use their initiative and their own available resources to the fullest extent.

It is local leaders – the headman, school teachers and other respected residents – of a village who form its development committee. They analyse the problems of their community, and make plans to advance the common welfare of the people. If outside technical help is required, the committee turn to the village development worker, but their first task is to assess how much the local people themselves can contribute in terms of materials, labour and money towards each project.

Between 1962–when the Community Development Department was founded, under the Ministry of Interior – and 1964, 5,853 village projects were completed. Of these, 1,792 projects were completed by the people themselves without any assistance from the Government. Overall, the contribution in labour by village communities amounted to 70 per cent of the total work force required. Projects have included the building of village roads, irrigation systems, well-sinking, the construction of health stations and school buildings, and establishing sewage systems.

Five-year Plan

Community development is an integral part of the five-year national economic development plan, which has the general target of raising per capita income by three per cent a year. It has made a notable contribution to the achieving of this target in the first phase of the plan.

As the "rice-roots" aspect of national advancement, community development focusses attention on the needs of small communities, and helps to fulfil them. But village development workers and village development committees do not work in isolation. When a mobile development unit of the Ministry of Defence goes to work in a particular area, village development workers are attached to it, and take over when the initial task is done. The Accelerated Rural Development Units, operated by the Department of Administration of the Ministry of the Interior also contribute to the community development program by building main roads, from which access roads into the villages can be constructed by voluntary labour.

At all times, village committees and workers can call on help of Government agencies dealing with irrigation, communications, agriculture, education, public health and social services, because the district and provincial coordinating committees in community development consist of technical officers in all these fields.

Officials of the Community Development Department would be the first to say that far from all the difficulties in establishing their program have been overcome. In less than three years, however, the program has become a real factor in national development, and has accumulated an impressive list of achievements in creating a better life for the nation's rural communities.

And for Thai youth, a challenging and rewarding role has opened itself in the development of the Thailand of tomorrow.

As many as 4,000 new primary schools will be opened in East Pakistan by 1970 to achieve the target of universal primary education as early as possible. This will be in addition to improving 18,500 existing primany schools. The opening of new schools and improvement of the existing ones will mean an additional enrolment of three million students at the primary level in the Province.

The Third Plan also provides for the improvement and expansion of 500 Junior High Schools in East Pakistan. Likewise, 1,000 High Schools will be improved and expanded by providing better accommodation and well-equipped science laboratories by the introduction of diversified courses in a number of selected schools. It is also proposed to establish 45 Government High Schools, six Residential Model Schools and three-pre-cadet Schools. (PIS).

SEATO Fellowship Awards Announced

Bangkok, September 17 – Eight men and three women representing six of the member nations of SEATO have been awarded SEATO Fellowships for the year 1965-66, the SEATO Office of Cultural Affairs has announced.

The awards are granted annually to give established scholars the opportunity to investigate social, cultural, educational and economic problems affecting the Treaty Area. This year's awardees and their projects are as follows:

Australia: Mr. Percy John Milne, a geophysicist with the Apia Observatory, Western Samoa, who will carry out his research at the various seismograph stations in South-East Asia and the Pacific to evaluate their operation, administration and capabilities.

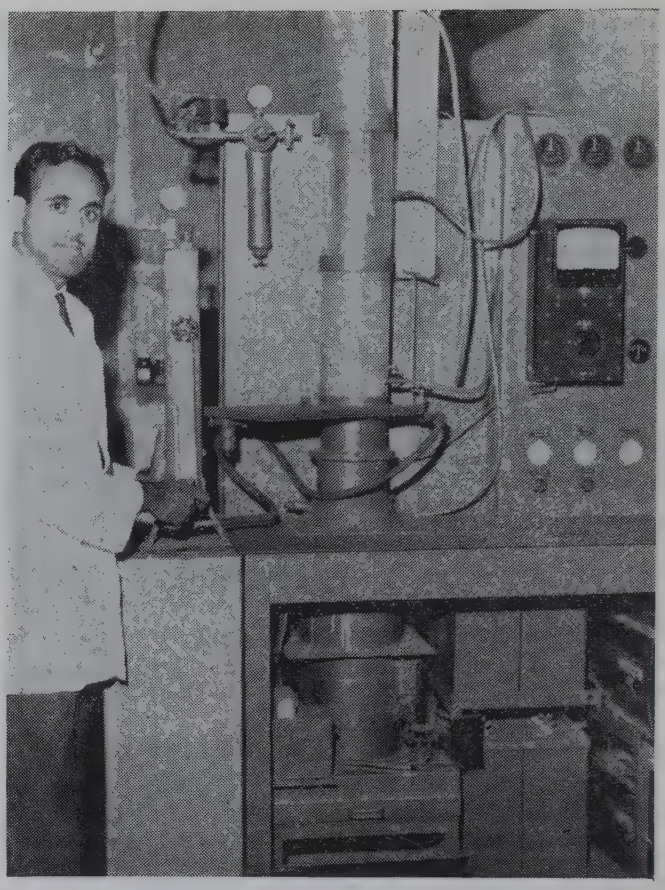
New Zealand: Mrs. Olive Evelyn Smuts-Kennedy, a barrister and solicitor, who will spend about four months in Thailand and the Philippines for her investigation into forms of land tenure and their relationship to productivity.

Pakistan: Mr. Mazhar-Ul-Haq Saeed Ahmad, Director of Road Research Institute, Lahore, (low cost roads research); Dr. Saiyid Nazir Ahmad, Professor of Civil Engineering, West Pakistan University (future trends in technical education in South-East Asia); Dr. Muzaffar Hasan Malik, Headmaster of the Government High School in Rawalpindi (South-East Asia cultural unit).

Philippines: Dr. Gertrudes Aguilar-Sartos, Assistant Professor of Industrial Pharmacy, University of the Philippines (chemical study of Philippine species of the family Anonaceae); Mr. Querobin Fulgencio, Health Education Adviser to the UNICEF National Committee (mobile health clinics and community development in Taiwan, Hongkong, Thailand, Pakistan and Israel); Dr. Juan C. Portes, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines Institute of Hygiene, (epidemiology of Thai haemorrhagic fever).

Thailand: Mrs. Ajaraporn Ladda Sailasuta, Head of the Department of Textiles and Clothing, School of Home Economics (ways and means of improving girls' vocational education in Thailand. She will go to the Philippines and Japan to carry out her research).

United States: Dr. William A. Nielander Professor of Marketing, Arizona State University, (channels of distribution in South-East Asia including Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Hongkong, the Philippines and Japan); Dr. Anthony T. Tu, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, Utah State University, (snake venom enzymes in Japan, Taiwan and Thailand).



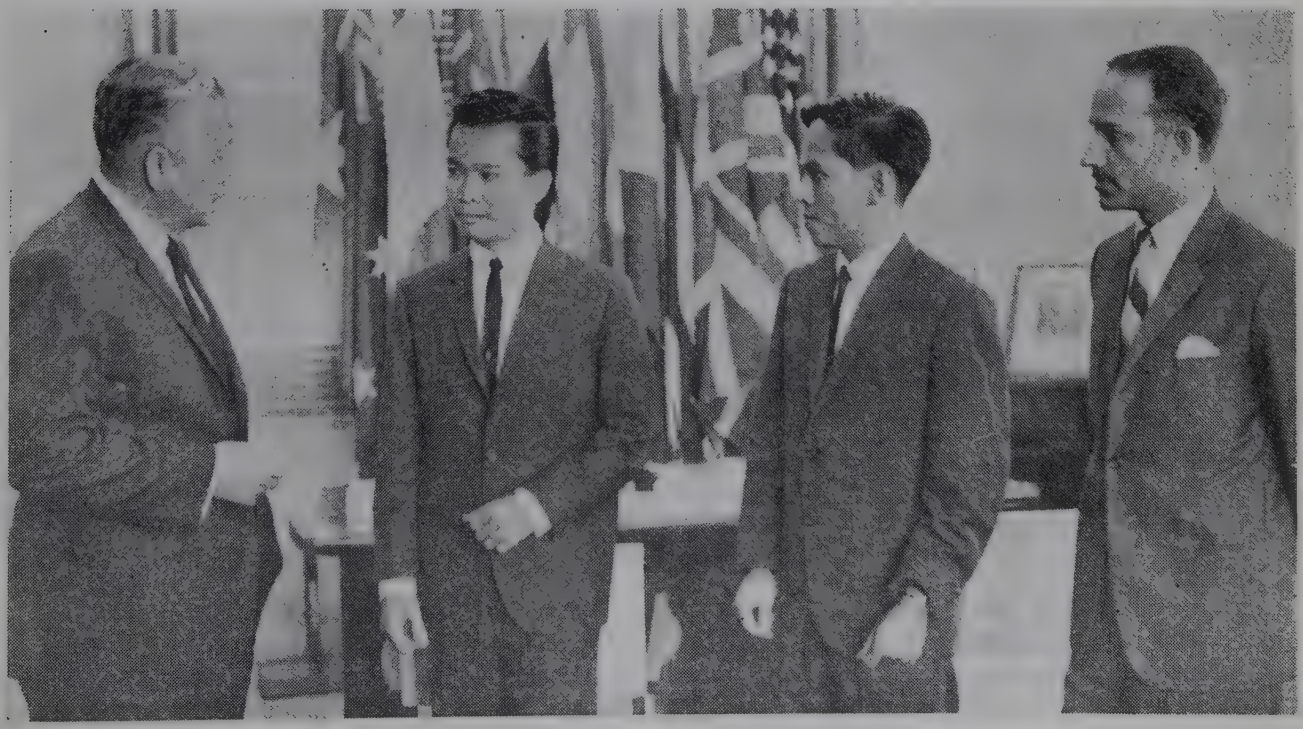
Mr. Kanwar Abdul Haseeb, a SEATO post-graduate scholar from Pakistan who has recently graduated in pharmacy at the University of the Philippines, with his invention, a machine that cuts the time for coating pharmaceutical tablets from 24 hours to 30 minutes.

Australia had an overseas trade deficit of $253,358,000 in the financial year ended June 30, 1965, compared with a surplus the previous year of $409,802,000. The preliminary figures show that trade with Commonwealth countries dropped from a $24,476,000 surplus in 1963-64 to a deficit last year of $82,338,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom – still Australia's biggest trading partner – increased by nearly $4,000,000 while imports from the UK went up more than $102,000,000 to $761,414,000. There were substantial increases in imports from the United States and Japan, while exports to both countries fell. (AIS).

SEATO post-graduate scholars from the Philippines and Thailand who will study for higher degrees in Pakistan, recently called on Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, in Bangkok. Above, Gen. Vargas (left) is shown with Mr. Napoleon C. Respicio, of Araneta University and Mr. Kadil P. Sinolonding, of the Mindanao Institute of Technology. They will study entomology and agronomy respectively at the West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.

Below: Mr. Prasan Chandranoi, of the Rice Department, Bangkok, and Mr. Krit Mongkonpanya, of Kasetsart University who will study agricultural extension work and animal husbandry respectively at Lyallpur. SEATO's Director of Cultural Affairs, Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry, appears in both photos.

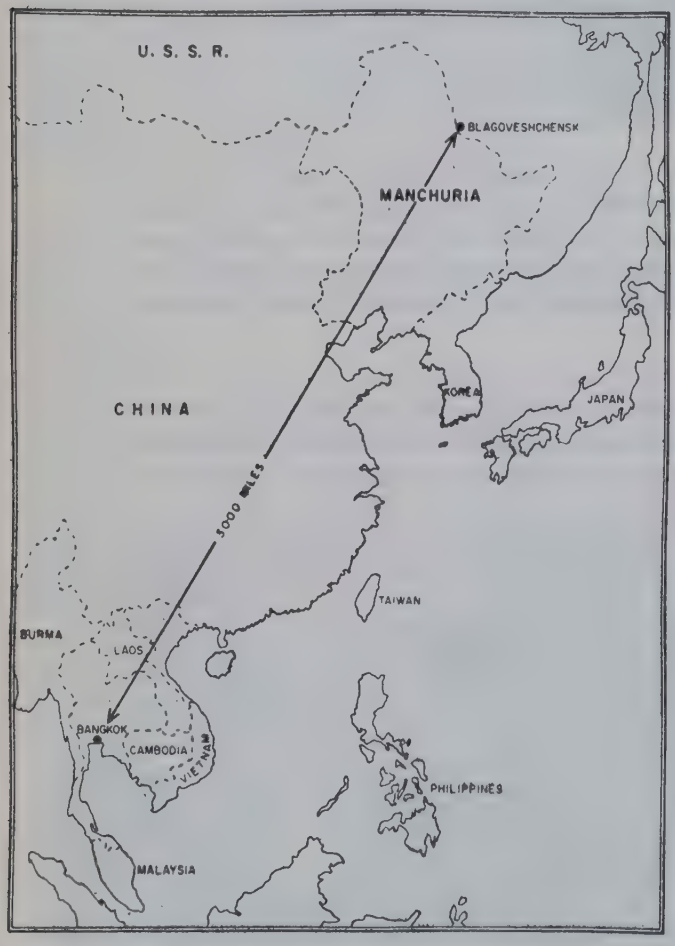


BANDED SWALLOW FOUND IN USSR

A swallow banded in Bangkok earlier this year has been recovered in Soviet Russia, about 1,000 miles north of Korea.

Report of the find made to the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory revealed that the bird had flown a minimum of 3,000 miles in about two months.

It was the most significant recovery of swallows banded in an extensive program in March and April. A total of 20,642 swallows were banded by two teams from the laboratory working on 19 nights.



The teams were headed by Dr. Joe T. Marshall, a Ph. D. in zoology from the University of California, and Mr. Ben King, a biology graduate of Loyola University, Los Angeles.

Mr. King estimates that the Russian-recovered swallow would have flown more than 5,000 miles if it followed the coastal migratory route northward from Thailand.

He said the laboratory is anxious to get information on other birds found either in or after leaving Thailand. Information on the locations in which birds are found provides important knowledge in establishing migratory patterns.

This knowledge aids the study of birds as possible carriers of disease and as hosts to disease carriers. It is part of the overall fight against diseases which affect mankind.

The laboratory is carrying out an extensive bird-banding program using numbered aluminium rings which are fastened on the birds' legs. Each metal ring bears an address to enable anyone finding a banded bird to send back the information.

Since the bird research project began on March 1, 1964 about 32,000 birds have been caught and banded in various parts of Thailand.

The labolatory requests that anyone finding a banded bird in Thailand should send the band either to Niyom Phrai, Bangkok, or to the Applied Scientific Research Corporation, Bangkhen, Bangkok. These agencies forward the band information to the bird banders. Similar bird banding projects are being carried out in India, Malaysia, Hongkong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Japan and Korea.

Development News

President Macapagal has approved a $35 million modernization program for the Philippine National Railways. The program is designed to double the system's income by doubling its carrying capacity within three years. The program will follow recommendations made by a Japanese firm of engineering consultants. (Phil. IS).

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The Philippine Government plans to complete the Pan-Philippine Highway within the next four years. Bids are to be advertised soon for the construction of vital sections in the highway, which will run from Aparri in Cagayan to Davao City. Already existing roads which will form part of the highway, particularly those in the Cagayan Valley, are now being improved and cemented. (Phil. IS).

* * *

Australia has invited New Zealand manufacturers to tender for a range of defence supplies for Federal Government requirements. The Minister of Supply,

Mr. Allen Fairhall, who made this announcement, spent a week in New Zealand in August. He said his visit came at a significant stage in the evolution of economic relationships between the two countries. (AIS).

* * *

A Bill has been introduced in the Australian Parliament which will allow Australia to introduce a proposed system of tariff preferences for under developed countries with the minimun of delay. Last May Australia requested a waiver of the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in order to grant preferential tariffs for 60 imported items from developing countries. (AIS).

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Australian financial aid to developing nations, all of it as outright grants with no interest expected for repayment, is expected to rise to $114 million this year from $107.5 million last year. (AIS).

* * *

The Ford foundation has announced a grant of $1,375,000 to assist the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines. The foundation also announced $1,445,000 grant, for academic development of the College of Agriculture and a $460,000 grant to help strengthen the university's Graduate School of Public Administration. The University of Wisconsin receives $536,000 to help develop the school of economics at the University of the Philippines. (Reuter).

* * *

Pakistan's participation in the Paris International Trade Fair this year is considered a success. Ninety-five per cent of the goods exhibited at the Pakistan pavilion were sold during the fair. Numerous enquiries about Pakistan's export trade were also received. Three Pakistani exhibitors developed useful business contacts in France and entered into negotiations with prospective buyers. (PIS).

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East Pakistan will have another one thousand miles of metalled roads by the end of the Third Plan period. The Plan provides for an ambitious road-building program at a cost of $230 million. The Third Plan has an outlay of over $73 million for the development of road transport in the private sector. (PIS).

* * *

In West Pakistan, over $130 million are to be spent during the next year to harness water and power resources. The program provides for better irrigation facilities, improvement of drainage systems and reclamation of waterlogged and saline land. (PIS).

* * *

The West Pakistan Government is spending $59 million on the development of technical education during the current Plan period. The amount will be used for the establishment and expansion of 29 polytechnic and 3 monotechnic institutes. These institutes, when completed, will provide training facilities to over 2,200 additional students. Meanwhile, about $3.8 million have been allocated for the award of scholarships for technical education. (PIS).

* * *

The East Pakistan Government has drawn up schemes to set up another twelve jute mills and three sugar mills in the province during the Third Five Year Plan. This will raise the number of jute mills to 34 and that of the sugar mills to 14. The Government plans to instal 10,000 additional jute looms during the next five years. (PIS).

* * *

Pakistan has been one of the chief recipients of British financial aid to the developing countries in recent years. Bilateral financial aid to Pakistan for 1964-65 (provisional) amounts to £9,300,000, almost all of it in loans–an increase of over £1,000,000 on 1963-64. In 1963-64 the figure was £8,250,000. (BIS).

* * *

The Government of Pakistan has permitted a French oil company to undertake geological reconnaissance of the whole of East Pakistan for purposes of exploring oil and gas resources. This is the first time that a French company has been allowed to undertake a geological survey before obtaining any exploration rights. (PIS).

* * *

Reports at a three-day conference on post graduate medical education in South-East Asia held in Canberra recently have shown the growing need in many Asian countries for help in the fields of nutrition, public health and medical services.

The conference concluded that the basis of stability in South-East Asia was the economic welfare and health of the population. The conference called for the establishment of a special fund additional to the Colombo Plan to build a two-way flow of specialists in various medical fields, more posts in Australian hospitals for Asian doctors and scholarships for Asian specialists in advanced medicine. (AIS).

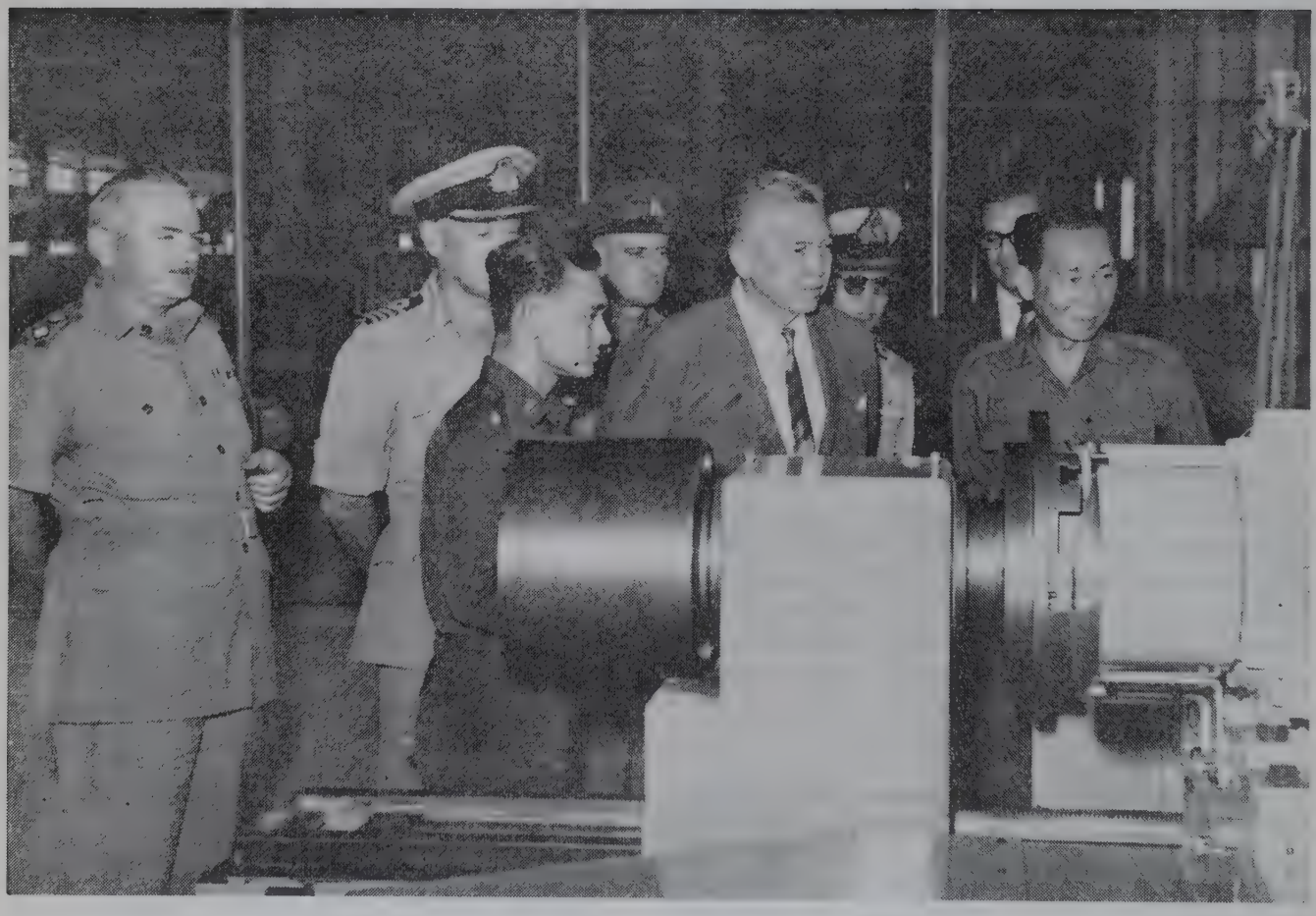
Bus Fleet for SEATO Workshop

The first two buses of a fleet of 10 were recently delivered to the Army Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok. The workshop is a Thai-Australia project financed jointly by the Thai Government and Australia under its SEATO aid program. The bus bodies were built in Bangkok using International Harvester chassis and IH engines manufactured in Australia.

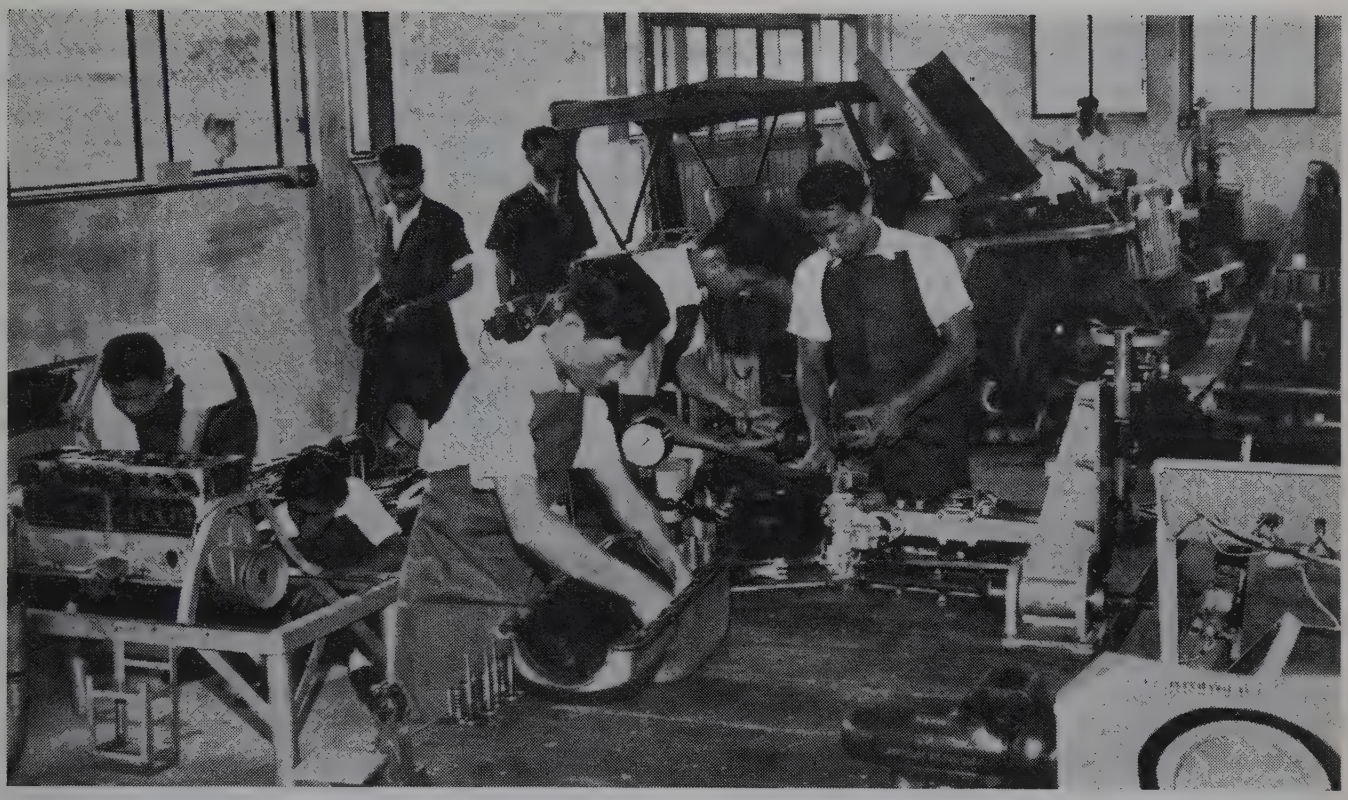
When the full fleet of 10 buses is in operation it will be used to transport up to 400 people daily between Bangkok and the workshops.

The Army Vehicle Rebuild Workshop is expected to be in operation about the end of this year. (AIS).

Opposite: Students at work in the automotive engineering shop of the SEATO Skilled Labour Training Centre at Cholburi. This centre provides instruction in six trades.



In a round of visits to SEATO projects after assuming office as Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas toured the Thai-Australian Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok. He is shown above (fifth from left) at the workshop, with, from left to right: Lt. Col. R.D. White, Senior Australian Project Officer; Captain A.G. McFarlane, Australian Services' Attache; Major Prapap Chaiyakul, machine room supervisor; Major J.A.W. Brophy, supply planning officer; Captain Chong Choon-ngam; Mr. S.M. Huda, SEATO Director of Economic and Social Affairs; and Col. Chalit Siripongse, Workshop Director.



Aid Phase of Skilled Labour Project Ends

In mid-1965, the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Thailand passed from the stage of development to full maturity. The task of converting 20 carpentry schools into fully-fledged technical schools, and of establishing a teacher development centre in Bangkok was completed.

The rapid development of Thailand's economy and the growth and diversification of industries and services promise well for the Skilled Labour Project. The response from industrialists and businessmen indicates that there will be no difficulty in finding jobs for future graduates. Government officials believe that the existence of the schools may also help to attract industry and servicing establishments to provincial towns in which the schools have been established.

The Skilled Labour Project arose from studies by expert groups called together by SEATO between 1956 and 1958. Their function was to see what could be done through international cooperation to train workers for the developing industries of Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

The Government of Thailand was quick to realize the advantages of mutual assistance through SEATO in providing a means of preparing students for technical institutes, and also for pre-apprenticeship training to meet the needs of actual and potential industries.

A three-year contract was signed late in 1958 between the U.S. State Department, the University of Hawaii and the Ministry of Education of Thailand to provide the necessary technical and material support for the development of these aspects of technical education. A small team of advisers was then sent to Bangkok by the university to work with officials of the Vocational Education Department.

The contract was extended twice, and ended on June 30, 1965.

Schools in the Provinces

Eighteen of the 70 carpentry schools in the country were originally selected for conversion into technical training centres each providing instruction in a number of trades. The schools were to be supplied with light industrial power equipment and tools, and electric power, a curriculum devised, manuals prepared and teachers trained.

Of the 18 schools originally selected for conversion, five were in northern centres (Chiengmai, Lampang, Tak, Pitsanuloke, Nakorn Sawan), five in the north-east (Korat, Nongkhai, Nakorn Panom, Ubol, Udorn), five in the southern area (Chumporn, Nakorn Srithammaraj, Pattalung, Songkhla, Yala), and three in the central plain and south-eastern area (Rajburi, Cholburi, Chandhaburi). The nineteenth school, at Khonkaen, was converted in 1963, and the twentieth, at Sakol Nakorn, in 1964. Both these schools are in the north east.

Each school was initially provided with workshops to teach four basic trades (except Yala, which has two workshops) and, in line with local needs, the number of workshops and trades taught has been increased in various centres as the project has progressed. There are now, in all, 91 workshops in the 20 skilled labour schools.

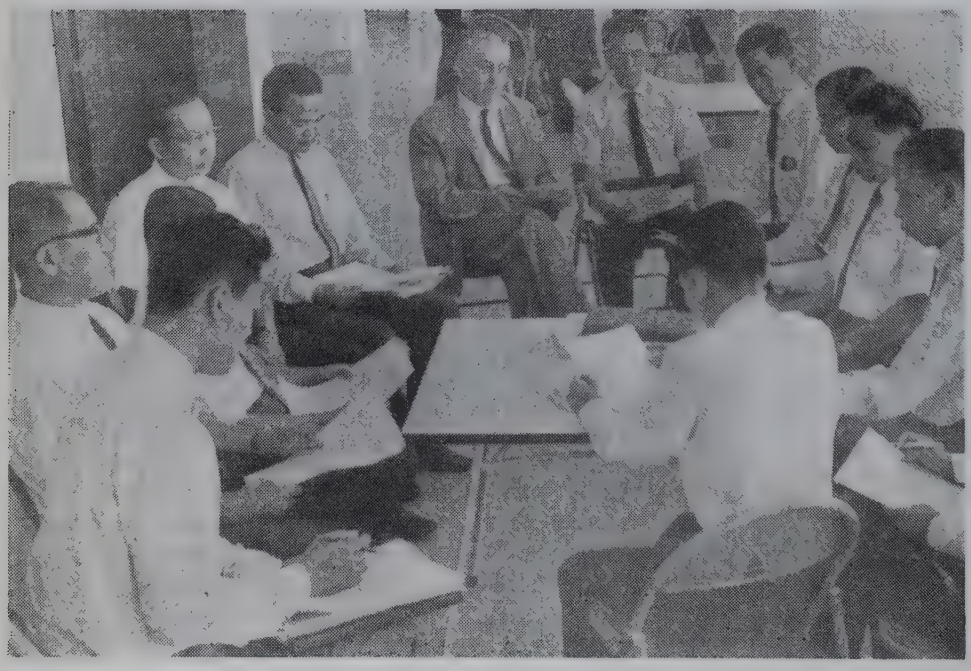
One of the first needs was to train teachers for the schools. A teacher development centre was established at Dhonburi in 1960. (In 1963 it was moved to Bangkok). New workshops were provided for instruction in all six trades, and a library and well-equipped science laboratory established. Non-technical subjects are also taught. The centre now has 280 instructors in training, and helps to fill the teaching needs not only of the Skilled Labour Project but also of other technical schools in Thailand.

Twenty-seven senior vocational education officials and headmasters of schools in the project have been sent to Hawaii for observation and study tours of industrial centres and trade projects. Teachers are also given short refresher courses in the provincial schools at Korat, Tak, and Songhkla.

The curriculum used in the schools was prepared, originally for the training of teachers, by joint Thai – University of Hawaii teams. As all the manuals used in the schools are based on English texts, a large translation program was carried out. The curriculum is constantly being revised to take account of advances in technology, teaching methods, and the needs of the communities where the schools are situated. Students are given a broad general education, and, while trained in one skill, they are given a working knowledge of the other trades taught at their school.

Students Help to Convert Schools

Self-help is an important feature of the Skilled Labour Project. When the carpentry schools were converted, students of building construction laid the concrete floors, and made other alterations necessary to turn existing buildings into modern workshops. Since then many larger feats of construction have been carried out at the schools. For example, a classroom block at Cholburi, and a schoolhouse at Chiengmai were built by the students. Staff and students in



Headmasters of SEATO Skilled Labour Training Centres in conference at the Teacher Development Centre in Bangkok. In centre of the group is Dr. Claude H. Ewing, Chief of the University of Hawaii contract party from the inception of the scheme until the withdrawal of the advisers this year.

all schools point with pride to the fact that they have created the furnishings of their workshops, including benches, stools, and welding stands.

Vocational training programs demand stocks of expensive materials and a flow of work to put them to use. In the Skilled Labour Project it has been found that the best way of paying for materials, and of providing a steady flow of assignments is for the schools to take in work from their local communities. Automobile and radio repairs, the construction of electrical apparatus, the making of furniture and playground equipment, metalwork of various kinds, construction of buildings for government departments, are examples of the work undertaken by the schools and the teacher development centre. One school has even developed a simple but highly effective mimeograph machine which is being manufactured for use in schools throughout the country.

In this way, eight of the 20 schools so far have become financially self-supporting.

Support, in this and other ways, from the communities they serve has grown steadily. It is important to the success of the schools, because local pride and confidence play a large part in the placement of the students in jobs once their training is completed.

A tour of all the skilled labour schools in Thailand calls for 5,000 miles of travel, some of it under difficult conditions. A national supervisory staff has been appointed to ensure that all schools operate to a standard procedure, that new machinery and materials are properly distributed and used, and that problems are quickly ironed out. Thailand has been divided into four districts, and one headmaster in each district acts as an area coordinator. A further move for better coordination is the linking of nine schools (all those with radio workshops) by radio with the headquarters of the project in Bangkok and with each other.

Apart from the major contribution of Thailand and the United States, the $2.8 million project has received assistance in the form of machine tools, engines for instructional use, transport, and technical texts, from the United Kingdom.

In Pakistan, the Skilled Labour Project has been responsible for the establishment of two technical training centres at Karachi and Dacca. The United Kingdom and the United States have collaborated with the Government of Pakistan in this aspect of the project. In the Philippines, the United States has assisted in providing a textile training department for the Marikina School of Arts and Trades, in establishing an apprentice training program, and in making a survey of labour market needs.

Developing Pattern of Engineering Education

The *Proceedings of a Seminar on Engineering Education* held at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok from March 15 to 19, 1965, have been published.

In a foreword to the publication, the Dean of the school, Mr. Milton E. Bender, said it had been found that there was little contact between engineering educators in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand—even within their own countries.

"As the engineering problems in the various countries in South-East Asia are similar in nature and in many cases are unique to this region, engineering education, which is now in the development stage, must be designed to meet specific conditions.

"It is likely that patterns of engineering education should develop along similar lines in each of the countries involved. Without adequate contact between engineering educators and the ensuing exchange of ideas, the development of an engineering program in a given school could become a difficult and sterile operation."

Low-cost Housing Study

Three high ranking Thai officials are studying low-cost housing developments in the United States, to find ideas for consideration in Thailand.

They are M. L. Chinchai Kambhu, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Town Planning; Mr. Prasert Navaratana, Chief of City Planning Division of the Bangkok Municipality; and Mr. Prasit Kengrian, Secretary to the Housing Bureau in the Department of Public Welfare.

The first half of their study is being spent in and around Washington, D.C. It will include briefings on city development practices in the United States and international housing programs, with a seminar on urban development.

The second half is mainly being spent in Puerto Rico where the emphasis of study is completely on city development techniques in developing countries.

ROAD VENTURES

New Zealand is providing capital and technical assistance to the value of £300,000 under the Colombo Plan to help build a 170-kilometre highway from Borabue, near Ban Phai on the Friendship Highway to Buriram in North-East Thailand.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, said on August 2 that the New Zealand Government will contribute most of the equipment, at a cost of £240,000, for the construction of the road. This will include a range of earthmoving and construction equipment, field mechanical workshop and survey equipment, tool kits, a soil mechanics laboratory and spare parts. The New Zealand Army has agreed to make available on loan several vehicles and a prefabricated steel building.

In addition, a New Zealand Army Construction Group comprising 15 officers and NCO's from the Corps of the Royal New Zealand Engineers is to be sent to Thailand to act as supervisory and instructional personnel for the project. The leader of the group will work under the control, and in cooperation with the Thai project authorities.

"This will be a joint cooperative venture between the Thai and New Zealand Governments," commented Mr. Holyoake. "The importance placed by the Thai Government in the project is reflected in the fact that its contribution will represent over 80 per cent of the total estimated cost, which is about £2 million."

The proposed road is located in a region which is barren and poor in resources and whose inhabitants, relying on subsistence agriculture, have a lower standard of living than the majority of the Thai people. The construction of the road will open up large areas of North-East Thailand, which at present lack proper road communication, and provide access for improved social and medical amenities and for the transportation and movement of agricultural produce and consumer goods.

U.S. Engineers' Projects

The road-building U.S. 538th Engineer Battalion from Fort Knox, Kentucky, arrived at Bangkok on August 14 to engage in the construction of a 135-kilometre road from Kabinburi to Korat. This highway will join with another road currently under construction by the 809th Engineer Battalion, providing a major highway from the South to North-East Thailand.

The road being built by the 809th Engineers begins at Chachoengsao and runs through Panom Sarakham to Kabinburi. As far as Panom Sarakham, the 809th has been improving an existing road, but north of there the road is new, as will be the road to Korat to be built by the 538th Engineers.

In addition to road construction duties, the new engineering battalion will train Royal Thai Army engineers in road and bridge construction; the 809th Engineers is already engaged in training of this type.

Civic action and medical assistance to Thai families along the route of the new road will be continued. (NZIS and USIS).

Mechanised Lignite Mine in Operation

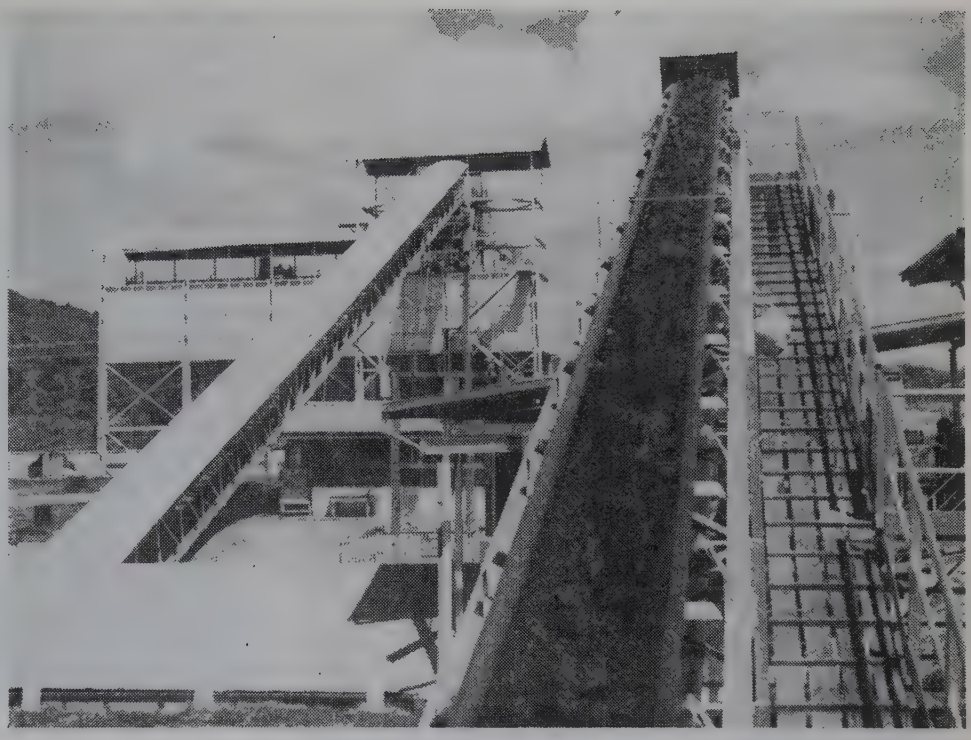
Thailand's first fully mechanised lignite mine went into operation on August 16 at Mae Moh in northern Thailand. The Minister for National Development, Nai Pote Sarasin, started the crushing and conveyor machinery at a ceremony arranged at the mine.

The Mae Moh project consists of an open cut lignite mine, a small electric power station and a transmission system providing electricity to Chiengmai, Lampang, Lampoon and to towns and villages in the north. A third project in the complex, a fertilizer and chemical plant, when it is completed, will use lignite from the mine for fuel and as a source of raw materials in the manufacture of fertilizers and chemicals. Lignite from the mine is being railed to the north Bangkok steam power station and to other private industrial users.

Equipment for the complete mechanisation of the mine was provided by Australia under the Colombo Plan. Since 1954, when the first Australian drilling equipment and spares arrived for the exploration of the lignite field Australia has provided fuel preparation and loading plant, two diesel locomotives and eight hopper loading rail cars plus 100 side-loading rail wagons to carry the lignite to other parts of the country. The latest equipment to arrive was a modern loader and crusher and the conveyor belt and machinery. With its installation the mine is now fully mechanised.

The Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, handing over the equipment, said that Thailand and Australia had been closely associated in the develop-

The Mae Moh lignite plant.



ment of the mine and since 1953 there had been an exchange between the two countries of geologists, mining and mechanical engineers and other technical experts.

Six Australian engineers have been working at the mine over the past few months erecting and installing the equipment. (AIS).

Twenty-five members of the staff of SEATO Headquarters and SEATO projects received certificates of merit and long service badges on SEATO Day, September 8. They are shown here with the Chairman of the Council Representatives for September, Mr. Achille Clarac, Ambassador of France (left, seated) and Secretary-General Jesus Vargas.

Secretary-General Jesus Vargas lays a wreath at the statue of Prince Mahidol at the hospital at Songkla, during his recent tour of southern Thailand. The late Prince Mahidol, father of H.M. the King of Thailand, is nationally known as the "father of medicine" for his inspirational example to the medical profession.

Finance Assured For Nam Ngum Dam

National contributions totalling $21.45 million towards the cost of the first phase of the Nam Ngum tributary project in Laos were indicated at the meeting of the Mekong Committee in Vientiane in August. The first phase, estimated to cost $26 million, involves the construction of a dam, with 30 megavolt generator, and a 115 kilovolt line from Nam Ngum to Vientiane, and from Vientiane to Udorn in Thailand. The World Bank will administer the financing and construction of the Nam Ngum scheme, which forms part of the overall plan for the development of the lower basin of the Mekong River.

Three plans of operations were signed at the committee meeting. The United States Government signed a project agreement for the study of phase two of the Pa Mong project on the Mekong mainstream. The U.S. will provide a 38-man team of specialists and related supplies and equipment costing approximately $4 million over a three-year period. The Government of Thailand will provide an additional $7 million for the study.

A pilot station for irrigated agriculture will be established at Battambang in Cambodia. This UN Special Fund/FAO project will provide demonstration and training in methods of irrigated agriculture, in an area to be developed with the aid of water from the Battambang River. The Special Fund will provide $496,300, the government counterpart fund $500,000, and the government contribution towards local costs will be $46,600.

The third plan covers the transfer by the Special Fund to the Mekong Committee of $50,000 worth of agricultural equipment, being used in the Vientiane Plain No. 1 Experimental and Demonstration Farm. Under this agreement, the committee will turn over the operation of the farm to an Israeli team.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

A trade agreement between Australia and the Philippines was signed in Manila on June 16. The agreement provides for most-favoured-nation treatment for each country's exports, except for preferences accorded by the Philippines to the United States, and those granted by Australia to its external territories and to members of the Commonwealth.

Trade has been heavily in Australia's favour. In 1963, the Philippines imported $15.8 million worth of Australian goods, and exported only $2 million worth to Australia.

M.R. Kukrit Pramoj (right), President of the Foundation for the Welfare of Needy School Children, accepts from Secretary-General Jesus Vargas a token set of 45,000 primary school readers for distribution in the remote areas of Thailand. Gen. Vargas said the printing of school texts for distribution by the Foundation was conceived as a means of demonstrating SEATO's interest in the promotion of education in Thailand. Last year SEATO gave the foundation 120,000 readers for distribution in the 15 provinces of North-East Thailand.

Principal Philippine exports to Australia include timber, fruits, vegetables, textile fibres, tobacco and cereals. Imports from Australia consist mainly of dairy products, meat and meat preparations, cereals, iron and steel and machinery.

An agreement for the establishment of a limited free trade area between Australia and New Zealand was signed in Canberra on August 14. It will come into effect on January 1, 1966.

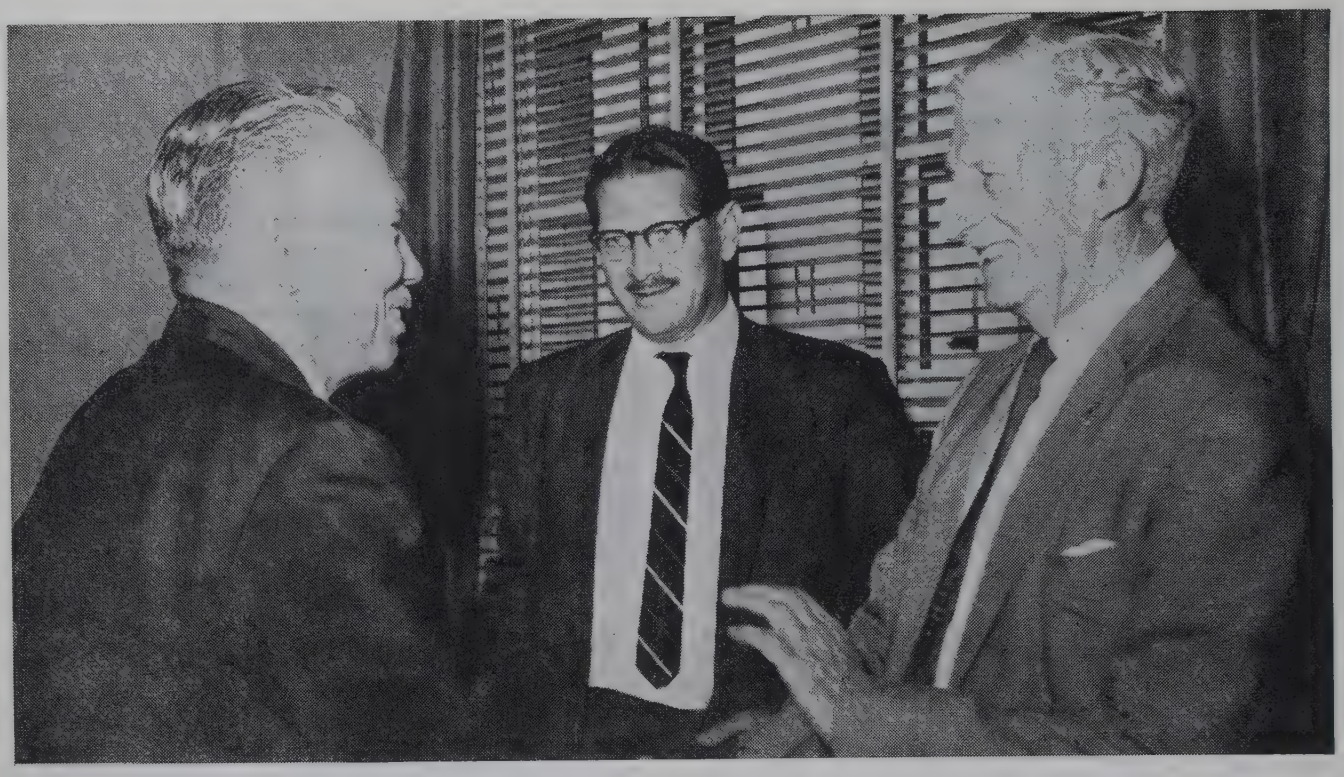
The Australian Minister for Trade, Mr. John McEwen, said the agreement would cover about 60 per cent of the total trade between the two countries.

Most of the items to be covered initially were already duty-free. Where duties were low they would be removed immediately; others would be reduced to nil over the next eight years. Where serious harm or unemployment would result from competition, the items concerned would never be traded without duty.

The largest single item of trade, forest products, would now be largely duty-free.

One country will not impose quantitative import restrictions on imports from the other, unless it is applying the same restrictions to imports from a third country. (AIS).

Winner of the pre-university student category in the SEATO essay contest in Thailand, Mr. Suwat Suksongkrauh (left) receives his award from the Under-Secretry of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Phairote Jayanama.



Australian M.P., Sir Wilfred Kent Hughes (right) in the course of a tour of South-East Asia, had discussions with the Prime Minister of Thailand. He also visited SEATO Headquarters and is shown here with Secretary-General, Jesus Vargas (left) and the Australian Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. A.H. Loomes.

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S.E. ASIA: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERATURE

by Donn V. Hart

*This is the last of three instalments of an article by Professor Hart which has been made available by SOCIAL EDUCATION, the journal of the National Council for the Social Studies, published in collaboration with the American Historical Association, Washington. Previous instalments were published in SEATO RECORD Vol. IV Nos. 3 and 4. Sources appropriate for high school student use are marked with an asterisk (*).*

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The single best, and most recent, general reference book on this nation is Ruth McVey, editor,

Indonesia (New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc., distributed by Taplinger Publishing Company, New York, 1963). Various chapters, each written by an acknowledged expert, deal with Indonesian geography, culture, history, literature, music, economics, and Chinese, to list some of the topics. For each chapter an extensive bibliography is given under "Notes and Bibliographies," A less systematic but acute description of contemporary Indonesia is Willard A. Hanna, *Bung Karno's Indonesia** (New York: American Universities Field Staff, Inc., 1961).

The Author, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Syracuse University, is presently in the Philippines under the Fulbright program, doing research in village life. Professor Hart investigated rural life in the Philippines in 1950-51, 1955-56, and taught at the University of the Philippines in 1956-57. Author of the recent book, **The Riddle in Filipino Folklore: An Anthropological Analysis** *(Syracuse University Press, 1964) he has travelled extensively in mainland South-East Asia. This article is a thorough revision of the first bibliography that appeared in SOCIAL EDUCATION, V. XXVI, No. 6 (October, 1962).*

A recent brief summary of some of Indonesia's basic historical contours, economic diversity, and socio-political problems, by a former adviser to Indonesia, is Benjamin Higgins and Jean Higgins, *Indonesia: The Crisis of the Millstones** (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1963). Since the Communist Party is the largest political party in the country, reference is made to Arnold C. Brackman, *Indonesian Communism: A History* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963). A lively introduction to Indonesian history, culture and society is Jeanne S. Mintz, *Indonesia: A Profile** (Princeton, N.J.: D. Van Nostrand, 1961). Another useful general history of the Republic is Louis Fischer, *The Story of Indonesia: Old Land, New People* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1959). For the fine arts, consult Frits A. Wagner, *Indonesia: The Art of an Island Group* (New York, Crown Publishers, 1959) and Colin McPhee *Music of Bali* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1963). McPhee's book describes all forms of Balinese music and has musical illustrations. The first anthology in English that represents all major contemporary Indonesian poets is now available: Burton Raffel, editor, *Anthology of Modern Indonesian Poetry* (Berkeley, Cal.: University of California Press, 1964).

*Perspective of Indonesia** (printed as a supplement of The Atlantic Monthly, June 1956) is an enjoyable, well-written overview of modern Indonesian literature, graphic arts, and selected postwar conditions. Also suggested are Datus C. Smith, *The Land and People of Indonesia** (Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1961), Carl Taylor, *Getting to Know Indonesia** (New York: Coward-McCann, 1961), and G.A. Chatfield, *Indonesia** (Singapore, Malaysia: Eastern Universities Press, Ltd., 1961, available from Cellar Book Shop). A recent book with attractive photographs of the country, and fascinating travel account, is Helen and Frank Schreider, *The Drums of Tonkin: An Adventure in Indonesia** (New York: Coward-McCann, 1963).

Philippines: Bibliographies and Selected References

Fred Eggan, editor, *Selected Bibliography of the Philippines* (New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files Press, 1956). This annotated bibliography deals with such topics as modern history, people, language, social organization, religion, education, political structure, sanitation, fishing, industry, etc. Most of the materials are in English. Author index only.

Charles O. Houston, Jr. *Philippine Bibliography: I; An Annotated Preliminary Bibliography of Philippine Bibliographies (Since 1900).* (Manila: The University of Manila, Philippines, 1960. May be purchased through The Cellar Book Shop). The best single annotated guide to the many bibliographies of English language materials on the Philippines.

An excellent new assessment of Philippine-American relations is George E. Taylor, *The Philippines and the United States: Problems of Partnership* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964). Within the context of an expertly presented background, the author deals with such mutual problems as economic growth, defence, foreign policy, and the Communist bloc. Filling a long-felt need for a competent, up-to-date, general summary of Philippine culture and society, is Albert Ravenholt, *The Philippines: A Young Republic on the Move** (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1962). Arthur L. Carson, *Higher Education in the Philippines* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare OE-14065, 1961). Is a careful description of the development of the Philippine educational system, including a summary chapter on the lanh and people, and many problems faced today by Filipino educators. The best available bcok on some aspects of early postwar Communism is Alvin H. Scaff, *The Philippine Answer to Communism* (Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1955).

A new survey of the Republic, written by a geographer with extensive field experience in the archipelago, is Alden Cutshall, *The Philippines** (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1964. Searchlight Book No. 23). An excellent introduction to one segment of contemporary Filipino writing in English is Leonard Casper, editor, *Modern Philippine Short Stories* (Albuquerque, N.M.: University of New Mexico Press, 1962). The introductory chapter in this anthology is recommended. Each of the following sources are brief general surveys of the Philippines: Sigismond De R. Diettrich, *The Philippine Islands** (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1961). Prepared with the cooperation of The American Geographical Society). Josephine B. Vaughan. *The Land and People of the Philippines** (Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1960); Regina Tor, *Getting to Know the Philippines** (New York: Coward McCann, 1958); and G.A. Chatfield, *The Philippines** (Singapore, Malaysia: Eastern Universities Press, 1961, available through The Cellar Book Shop).

Selected Novels on South-East Asia

Novels are not substitutes for the sources cited in this introduction to the literature on South-East Asia. However, a surprising number of novels in English on South-East Asia, many available in paperback editions, have been published since the war.

Some novelists lived many years in the region, learned the language and became familiar with intimate aspects of the local culture. Although their observations may lack the systematic structure of the trained social scientist, the novelist frequently saw the era, the people, and the land with a keen, discerning eye. The plots (not all) may be fiction, but some novels contain skilful and accurate portrayals of customs, beliefs, food, dress, and the local habitat. Many of these novels (only a few are listed below) may be read with pleasure and profit by teacher and student. *P* indicates a paperback edition.

Burma

Tom Chamales. *Never So Few* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1957). A novel of World War II in Japanese-occupied northern Burma, involving guerrilla warfare and the primitive Kachins of this region.

Patrick Cruttwell. *A Kind of Fighting* (New York: Macmillan, 1960). A fictionalized biography of Aung San, the martyred hero of Burma's independence.

Ethel Mannin, *The Living Lotus* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1956). The daughter of a British father and Burmese mother, raised in a Burmese village during World War II, goes to London after the war. Unable to adjust to her new life, she returns home to her Burmese husband.

George Orwell. *Burmese Days* (New York: Popular Library, 1952) *P.* Bitter conflict in a prewar British community in northern Burma over the application of an Indian physician to join the local club.

John Slimming. *The Pass* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1962). Chinese refugees try to cross a pass from Yunnan into Burma. Also see, by the same author, on the subject of Malaya, *In Fear of Silence* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1961).

Thailand

Kathryn Grondahl. *The Mango Season* (New York: William Morrow, 1954). Story centers around the Western diplomatic community in Bangkok, their problems, contacts with the Thai, and frustrations.

Margaret D. Landon. *Never Dies the Dream* (New York: Pocketbooks, 1961). *P.* Widowed American missionary runs, with much trouble, a mission school in Bangkok.

Norman Lewis. *A Single Prisoner* (New York: Rinehart and Company, 1954). Problems of a British timber manager in northern Thailand and his struggles with the Vietminh and local nationalists.

Laos and Cambodia

Peter Bourne. *When God Slept* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1956). An historical novel of the ancient Khmer empire and its conflict with the Chams.

Jean Hougron. *Reap the Whirlwind* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1953). French colonial life in Laos, involving a French physician, Vietminh attacks, and the painful problems of Eurasians.

Jean Hougron. *Barbarian's Country* (London: Hutchinson and Company, 1963). Conflict between father and son over a rubber plantation and mine in postwar upper Laos.

Viet-Nam

Malcolm J. Bosse. *The Journey of Tao Kim Nam* (New York: Doubleday and Company, 1959). Adventures of a Vietnamese fleeing the Viet-minh to resettle in southern Viet-Nam.

Hunton Downs. *The Compassionate Tiger* (New York: Popular Library, 1961). *P.* An American's struggle to operate and retain a rubber plantation in Viet-Nam and its eventual loss to the Vietminh.

Jean Hougron. *Blaze of Sun* (New York: Dell Publishing Company, 1957) *P.* A romance of an Annamese who comes to Saigon, marries a French official, and is eventually responsible for his death.

Graham Greene. *The Quiet American* (New York: Bantam Books, 1956) *P.* Satirical novel of U.S. foreign aid in South-East Asia.

Jean Larteguy *The Centurions* (New York: Avon Books, 1961) *P.* The first part of this novel deals with the fall of Dien Bien Phu, the latter half with Algeria.

Albert J. Nevins. *The Adventures of Duc of Indochina* (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1955). A young Vietnamese is conscripted into the Vietminh army, escapes to fight with the French at Dien Bien Phu, and is finally resettled in the south through American aid.

Malaya and Malaysia

Pierre Boulle. *The Other Side of the Coin* (New York: Vanguard Press, 1961). American wife of a French rubber plantation manager in postwar Malaya tries to convert a Chinese girl from Communism to Christianity.

Pierre Boulle. *S.O.P.H.I.A.* (New York: Vanguard Press, 1959). Life on a Malayan rubber plantation during the prewar and postwar eras.

Kee Onn Chin. *The Silent Army* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1953) *P.* Chinese Malayans fight the Japanese in occupied Malaya during the last war.

Michael Keon. *The Durian Tree* (New York: Pocketbooks, 1960) *P.* Adventure novel involving Communist guerrillas in postwar Malaya.

Mary McMinnies. *The Flying Fox* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1956). Life of a British government colony in Communist threatened postwar Malaya.

Donald Moore. *The Sumatra* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1959). A novel based on the Chinese riots in Singapore during 1955-56).

Han Suyin (pseudonym of Harriet Comber). *And the Rain My Drink* (New York: Signet Books, 1960) *P.* Communist conflict in postwar Malaya, life in the New Villages, where Chinese squatters were resettled, and guerrilla warfare.

Norma Youngberg. *Tiger of Bitter Valley* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1957). A north Sumatran boy's adventures in tiger country.

Indonesia

Eric Ambler, *State of Siege* (New York: Bantam Books, 1956) *P.* A Colombo Plan British engineer, building a dam in Indonesia, is caught in a rebellion of a local general against the government.

Emily Hahan. *Indo* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1963). Gradual de-Europeanization of a half-Javanese heroine, set against the Japanese occupation.

Ronald Hardy. *Kampong* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1958). World Health Organization team, trying to improve conditions in a Javanese village, becomes involved in a Dutch-Indonesian conflict.

Jan de Hartong. *The Spiral Road* (New York: Bantam Books, 1958) *P.* A Dutch minister's son's work as a physician in prewar Borneo brings about his "rebirth."

Vicki Baum. *Tale of Bali* (New York: Literary Guild of America, 1938). Based on a real incident (1904-1906), the Dutch conquest of Bali and the Balinese reaction.

Philippines

Celso A. Carunungan. *Like a Big Brave Man* (New York: Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy, 1960). The life of a young Filipino in a village in the Philippines before and during the war, and his visit to the United States as the guest of a G.I.

Elinor Chamberlain. *The Far Command* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1953) *P.* A novel, with a Samar setting, involving the Filipino revolutionary conflict following the end of the Spanish-American war.

Jose Rizal. *The Lost Eden* (Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana Press, 1961). One of two famous novels by an outstanding Filipino novelist of the nineteenth century, dealing with the conflicts between Filipinos and Spaniards prior to the rebellion against Spain.

Jose Rizal. *The Subversive* (Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana Press, 1962). The sequel to *The Lost Eden.*

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) – A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)

Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

The Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter

Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)

The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan

Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Relations Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets

by M.R. Seni Pramoj

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program

SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries

A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)

The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical

Research into Disease – I: Cholera (Pakistan – SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory)

Research into Disease – II: The Search for Health (SEATO Medical Projects in Thailand).

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)

A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)

An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Poster:

The Painter's View of his Country – I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal

By Dr. Hans Heymann Jr., a discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking On Revolution

Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

SEATO FILM

The film "SEATO: Shield of Progress" is now available for loan to universities, schools, libraries and other institutions in its 16 mm version with English or Thai sound tracks. "SEATO; Shield of Progress" is a 20-minute, black-and-white documentary, surveying the work and achievements of the Organization in the military, economic, social and cultural fields.

The film may be borrowed from national information services of member countries or from:

The Director,
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517,
Bangkok, Thailand.

Top graduates of the Military Technical Training School near Bangkok, Cpl. Vinai Mulchit (left) and Cpl. Tongpeon Chaitamrat (right) examine tool kits presented to them on their graduation, on SEATO Day, September 8, with Secretary-General Jesus Vargas and the school's commandant, Air Vice Marshal Chamrat Vinagupta.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, October 1965